The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,459—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
				Tuesday.
L. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th Sept.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
				Friday.
L. THIBET	2393	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th „
— MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd Sept.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th „

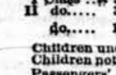
Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 310		II do. 350	
do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books, ... will be charged for at rates which ... [redacted] ... the Agent.

The following [redacted] Steamers will leave Bombay :—

*ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

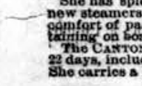
From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R	89
	II do. do.	.. 70	do.	..	58
From Naples.	I do. do.	.. 145	do.	..	130
	II do. do.	.. 105	do.	..	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATIEN.



THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, 450-horse power, will leave the Prince's Dock for MARSEILLES direct, positively on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for passengers. The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on board the Messageries Company.

The CANTON from Marseilles performed the voyage in 22 days, including a stoppage of five days in the Canal. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st class to Marseilles, including wines, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-  HUNGARIAN
LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

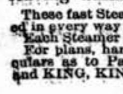
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	about 30th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY and Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

S. S. HISPANIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permittin

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 17th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE

FOR the prevention and cure of FEVER (*intermittent or remittent*) Ague and other Malarial Affections.

Per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
IMPROVED ENEMA APPARATUS,

SIMILAR in shape to the ordinary India-rubber Syphon Enema, but manufactured in one continuous piece and not liable to split, nor become hard or sticky, being specially prepared to resist the heat of tropical climates : it is a complete Enema and Syringe Apparatus.

In neat case, Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
BEST UNCOVERED, 2 inch	Rs. 3 0
BEST UNCOVERED, 2¼ inch	„ 3 8
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size	„ 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size	„ 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
PEPSINE WINE

IS manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine. It is a useful and agreeable preparation made by a new process, so that the Wine contains Pepsine in solution, with its medicinal properties unimpaired.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the GANESH CHATTURTHI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 16th, 18th and 19th September, as sanctioned by Government and notified in the *Government Gazette*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 16th, 18th and 19th inst., on account of the GANESH CHATTURTHI and PARSI NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Dy. Secretary.

Bombay, 13th September, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of DAMAGE to the LINE between DONGERGAON and KHANDWA, and between KHANDWA and HARSUD STATIONS, GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC, with the exception of Passengers, Luggage and Parcels, WILL NOT BE RECEIVED for despatch to stations BEYOND HARSUD from the Jabalpur direction on the one side, and DONGERGAON from the Bombay direction on the other.

The Public will be duly advised, when it is possible, to withdraw this restriction.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager, per J. N. HAWKINS.

Bombay, the 13th of September, 1882.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (thirty) per Share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1882, will be paid, on and after THURSDAY, the 21st current, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to the shareholders of the Company, whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Bruce-lane, 13th September, 1882.

INFALLIBLE
MAGIC CORN-CURE.

Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. D'ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes	11s. and 33s.
RENAL PILLS	„	1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
VEGT. LIFE PILLS	„	Do. Do. Do.

MEDICAL ADVISERS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

HAVANAH.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-12.

POCKET HAVANAH.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-12.

DAWSON.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-10.

NOBLE.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-10.

RODGER'S MANILLA.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-8.

THE above are JUST RECEIVED by the Undersigned. Being made of best Tobacco and of excellent quality, will not fail to satisfy all who may try them.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MORENAS & CO.

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE GOOD ICES ARE NOW PREPARED.

ICES.

Orders for ICE-CREAM, ICE-PUDDING or WATER-ICES are executed with care and taste any time from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. at a moment's notice.

WINES.
30 different kinds. Wholesale and Retail.

SPIRITS.
28 different kinds. Wholesale and Retail.

COMFITS.
25 kinds, from Ans. 12 to Rs. 2 per lb.

PASTRY,
EVERY DAY FRESH.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow-street.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.

		s. d.
Shaking Grass	A. M. Wakefield	4 0
The Jovial Beggar	Mr. A. Goodeve	4 0
The Sweetest Singer	J. L. Roeckel	4 0
Far Apart	Offenbach	4 0
The Ferry Maid	Henry Smart	4 0
Lend me your aid	Charles Gounod	4 0
ITALIAN SONGS.		
Versi	Vittorio Vanzo	3 0
Canzone Messicana	A. Palminteri	3 0
Fior di Memoria	P. Abbá-Cornaglia.	3 6
Maria	G. G. Nigri	2 0
Campane a festa	V. Vanzo	4 6
PIANOFORTE.		
Polacca	L. San Fiorenzo	3 0
Segreti del Cuore	G. Menozzi	3 0
Sulle Alpi	G. Lange	2 6
Le Duc d'Alba	Charles Acton	2 6
Napoli di Carnevale	G. Menozzi	4 0

Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash, with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HURJEEVANDASS VIZBHOOCANDASS has CONTRACTED to SELL to Mr. WITHULDASS RAMDASS all that piece or parcel of LAND known by the name of PIPALWADY PARADWADY and DHOLERA with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in Grand Portuguese Church-lane, near Bhooleshwer, containing by admeasurement forty-one feet and six inches or thereabouts in breadth from north to south, and ninety feet or thereabouts in length from east to west, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 117, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 41, and bounded on or towards the east by the charitable property of Jugjewundass Vizbhoocandass, known as the temple of Shree Nathjee, on or towards the west by the said Grand Portuguese Church-street, on or towards the north by a passage leading from Portuguese Road to Pallookwady, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Gungadass Vizbhoocandass, and which said property is now in the occupation of the said Hurjeewandass Vizbhoocandass and his tenants. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required, within fourteen days from the date hereof, to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in Hummum-street, Fort, No. 1; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1882.

TYABJEE & DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.
THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, situate, No. 18, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1882, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 9th September, 1882 :—

1. That the Company do accept the resignation by Messrs. John Gordon and Co. of their office of Agents of the Company on the terms that such resignation shall take effect upon the confirmation of this Resolution in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, applicable to the passing of special Resolutions, and that Article 107 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following Article be substituted in lieu thereof :—

"The partners who at present constitute or who may hereafter constitute the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons, and Co. shall be the Agents of the Company, and their remuneration as such Agents as aforesaid shall be a commission of one-quarter anna per pound avoirdupois on all yarn and cloth manufactured and sold by the Company, and a commission of 2½ per cent. on the proceeds of sale of all other articles and things sold by the Company ; and the Company do hereby approve, adopt, and confirm the agreement bearing date the 31st day of August, 1882, made between John Gordon and Co., the Agents of the Gordon Mills, Limited, of the first part, the said John Gordon and Co., of the second part, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Esq., of the third part, Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, Esq., of the fourth part, John Gordon of Bombay, European inhabitant, Esq., of the fifth part, Erachshaw Manockjee Mulla of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Esq., of the sixth part, and D. M. Petit, Sons and Co., of the seventh part."

2. That Article 83 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the letters and figures "Rs. 15," and substituting therefor "Rs. 30," and by striking out the letters and figures "Rs. 25," and substituting therefor "Rs. 15."

3. That Article 106 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the words "and sealed."

By order of the Directors,
J. GORDON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1882.

GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, IN THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges, eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6. Cash Prices
No. 1, Pattern	Plain straw stem	Rs. 115	Rs. 52
2, „	Richly etched circles	„ 160	„ 72
3, „	Cut and engraved stars	„ 158	„ 71
4, „	Cut dead single key	„ 158	„ 71
6, „	Cut and etched loops and balls	„ 191	„ 112
7, „	Cut dead lines, diamonds and stars	„ 270	

Plain cut facet and many other patterns ; and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafon, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser ; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.

CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated priced Lists free on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EASY AND PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S

SHIRTS are recommended for their STYLE, COMFORT, and DURABILITY. SHIRTS of all kinds MADE to MEASURE, and particulars of each ORDER carefully REGISTERED FOR FUTURE USE.

Every size kept in STOCK of the various MAKES and QUALITIES ready for immediate wear. PATTERNS of all their NEW MATERIALS posted on application. NO CHARGE for CARRIAGE or PACKING when remittance accompanies order, or if sent by VALUE PAYABLE PARCEL POST.

PRICE LIST.

	Per ½ doz.
Fine Strong Long-cloth, for wearing under Uniform, a capital Shirt for Troopship use	Rs. 22 8
Fine White Shirts, with linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ 28 0
Fine White Shirts, with Collars attached.	„ 31 0
Our Best White Shirts, with linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ 30 0
Our Best White Shirts, with Collars attached	„ 34 0
Best Coloured French Cambric Shirts, Collars attached	Rs. 30 0
Best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached	„ 36 0
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk	„ 52 0
Silk and Wool, *our special* material	„ 52 0
Spun Silk, the best white or fancy Stripes	„ 70 0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH SILVER JEWELLERY OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

Rings. Thimble. Snake Bracelets. Necklaces. Bracelets. Lockets. Neck Chains. Watch-guards.
Clasps. Tooth-picks. Crosses. Earrings. Watches. Brooches. Ear-studs. Pencil Cases. &c.,
Hooks. Venigrates. Coral Bells. Whistles. Swivels. Studs, Links, and Solitaires. Split Rings. &c.,
Charms. Knife, Fork and Spoon in cases. Mugs in Cases. Locket Slides. Bouquet-holders. Scarf-pins. Smelling-salt Bottles. &c.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE,
From Rs. 15 per month.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE IN THE MOFUSSIL,
From Rs. 20 per month.
FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	„	65 to 350
single stone	„	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	„	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	„	35 to 450
Do. single stone	„	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	„	60 to 225
Do. single stone	„	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	„	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	„	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	„	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	„	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	„	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	„	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	„	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	„	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	„	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	„	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	„	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	„	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	„	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	„	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR ...

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARC...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

... is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CAUTION.—Beware of fallacious and misleading Advertisements by unscrupulous and interested competitors. To avoid such contemptible trickery we solicit an inspection of our Sewing Machines before deciding for any other.—H. A. GEYER & Co. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GIBRALTAR SHERRY, bottled by B. PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, 17, Church gate-street. Per dozen Rs. 18.

MILNER'S SAFES.—We have received a fresh consignment.—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Sept. 13, 1882.

WANTED, a good European NURSE, well experienced in the care of infants. Apply to R., *Bombay Gazette* office.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED. Apply at TREACHER and Co., Limited, Byculla. None but experienced men need apply.

PROFESSOR MACMILLAN'S LOGIC; second Edition. Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co. Price one rupee. Postage half anna.

VASELINE CONFECTIONS.—For cough, colds, hoarseness, &c., pleasant to the taste, superior to Glycerine or anything else.—BOLTON & Co.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Bona fide selling off of Fancy Goods, Toys, Albums, and a variety of other goods, at very reduced prices. Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., 33, Meadow-Street.

STATIONERY of the best description received by last mail, such as Vellum Rep, Initial and Tinted Papers and Envelopes, &c.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street.

NOTICE.—Require immediately or within a month or two, a commodious BUNGALOW on good locality, by a gentleman for his residence. Apply to A., care of this paper.

COTTON AGENT.—An old established Firm in Germany, well connected with the spinners all over the Continent of Europe, offers to represent a good Bombay firm for the sale of cotton. Address "COTTON No. 71,703," care of Messrs. HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, Berlin (Germany).

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Shop, 34, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, ... Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—ICES, TEA, COFFEE, WINES and SPIRITS, CAKES, BISCUITS, &c., &c., Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste papers, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome strong dun colour pony, height 13-3, very easy paces, very fast, believed to be sound, 5 years old, very quiet.

1 chesnut poney, about 13 hands, plays polo, goes in harness.

1 very handsome chesnut Arab horse, has been ridden on parade.

1 handsome strong English-built buggy, nearly new.
1 do. do. waggonette, nearly new.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near Artillery Mess, by order of the Committee of Adjustment, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, gold and white belt, cross and pouch, gold sabretache and slings, sword knots, straps, spurs, regimental uniforms, wearing apparels, linen, &c., &c., the property of late Captain W. D. CORFE, Adjutant, Royal Artillery.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limite[d], Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in ... lities and shades as approved for the clothing of ... pean and Native Troops. Samples and prices fu[rnished] on application to

MANAGING DIRECT[OR]
Or to our ...
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bo[mbay].

NOTICE is hereby given that A[LL] PERSONS having any CLAIM whatever against me are hereby required to cause the same to be registered within fifteen days from the date hereof at the office of my solicitors, Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Church-gate-street, Fort, after which no claim will be recognized, and the same will be considered null and void.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1882.

શા૰ ગંગાદાસ નરોતમદાસ ની સહી દા૰ પોતે.
i.e., SHA GUNGADAS NAROTAMDAS,
his signature.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GA[LLON]
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AG[ENT]
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL ...

GEO. BAIRD ...

NOTICES.

SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

WANTED, a CARRIAGE EXAMINER, European or Eurasian. Applicants must have had good experience. Copies of testimonials to be sent to LOCOMOTIVE & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT.

Lahore.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

OWING to FLOODS having SERIOUSLY DAMAGED the Line between BILLIMORA and MAROLI STATIONS, Goods and Coaching Traffic from stations south cannot be booked beyond Billimora, or from stations north beyond Maroli until further notice.

It is expected in the course of a few days that Ferry and Lorry arrangements may be made and Passengers and Parcels booked through, of which due notice will be given.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LUKSHUMUNRAO DHONDOO PANVELKAR *alias* BHOWRAO was STOPPED from the 30th of December, 1881, from SIGNING in the name of ... and against dealing with the said Lukshumanrao Dhondoo in the names of the said firm, and if they do so, it will be at their own risk.—Dated the 8th of September, 1882.

GUNESH VINAYEK,
By his Munim CHUTURSEY THAKERSEY.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 1,000 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church-lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Register on the 5th September, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SEVENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share for the half-year ending 30th June last will be made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Bombay time), to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 12th inst.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for dividend.

By order of the Board,
pro. Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th September, 1882.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Director's Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Edward Comber, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 5th to 14th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay the following 4 plots of ground on the Esplanade WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., at reserved prices, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1882, at 3 o'clock, on building leases for terms of 999 years.

Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45 along the north end of Hornby Row, between the Gaiety Theatre and Lot No. 1 (Mr. Jairam Shewjee's House).

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the remainder within 10 days thereafter on signing the Agreement for Lease.

The sale will take place in the Public Works Offices on the Esplanade.

Plans of ground can be seen and forms of Agreement for Lease and conditions of sale, the former on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy, can be had on application at the office of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency until the day of sale.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A. M. I. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, ... August, 1882.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER.
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

"STAMBOUL"
CIGARETTES.

MR. NEUBERG feels pleasure in bringing this particular brand of Cigarettes (the demand for which has more than quadrupled itself si[nce] the commencement of hostilit[ies in] Egypt), prominently to notice ...

They are pronounced su... where.

Rs. 3-8 per bo...
Rs. 34 p...

J. NEUB[ERG] ...

TENDE[RS] ... of the ... the South ... which i... IN ...

... the unders... the 10th of Octobe[r] ...

Conser... Distric[t] ...

PERR...

[...] INTELLIGENCE

[...]EDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

[...]APHIC communication with Europe con[...] slow and irregular. Reuter's telegrams of [M]onday were only delivered this morning, and we have not heard of any messages of yesterday's date being received, either public or private.

On Monday Consols, according to Reuter, had declined ⅛ to 99⅝, but French Rentes were unaltered at 116½, and Indian Loans, both sterling and rupee, as previously quoted.

Linseed and Rapeseed are unaltered. Wheat is still very dull, and London quotations are reduced 6d. to 1s. per quarter. In Liverpool there is nominally no alteration, but we learn from private sources that Bombay qualities are practically unsaleable to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool continues firm, the sales on Monday being 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged, but Americans to arrive come 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. In New York prices both for spot cotton and futures are unaltered. The receipts at the U. S. ports are as follows:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the three days	17,000	29,000	36,500
Since 1st September	51,000	116,000	117,800

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the condition of the cotton crop is to hand to-day. The average of the ten States is put at 92 per cent. as against 94 per cent. last month. This shows an apparent decline of 2 per cent., but for September the condition may be considered high, and we may therefore take it that present short receipts only mean a late, not a deficient yield.

EXCHANGE.—Although Reuter still quotes 52d. per oz. for Bar Silver in London, private messages, we understand, give 51 7-8d. The decline, however, bank has come out as a buyer of credits at 1s. 8 9-32d., but on the other hand 3 months' sight bank bills have been done at 1s. 8 7-32d. No change is reported from Calcutta, and we are not likely to see any movement of importance until the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day is known. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Credits.	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,, ...	2·14	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 3-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet at previous figures, say Rs. 100 9-16 to ⅝ for Fours, Rs. 107⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are steady but quiet. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 722½. Press shares are firm at previous values. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady, with in a few instances an improvement of Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON we do not hear of any business having been done for export. Prices remain nominally unaltered. Up-country accounts are very favourable.

SEEDS show no movement, transactions being insignificant.

WHEAT is practically at a standstill owing to the absence of supplies. An idea prevails, however, that some reduction in railway freights is not far distant; and if so we may see a more lively state of things a month hence when the pits up-country are opened.

FREIGHTS are very depressed owing to the absence of produce. For Liverpool the market is weak at 22s. 6d. for Wheat and 27s. 6d. for Measurement, and a steamer has been trying to fix for Havre at 30s. per ton. There are now some seven or eight disengaged steamers in port, and it is difficult to see how they are to find employment, as farther east things are comparatively not much better than here.

PIECE-GOODS may be called steady, but that is all. Prices do not move, and the demand does not increase.

COALS are unaltered. There are practically no sellers for future shipment, as steamship-owners decline sending their boats out to such freights as we have.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
[illegible]	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	7p.ct.	Rs. 772½
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	all	4 do.	6?5 nl.
[illegible]					[illegible]
Akbar Cotton	[illegible]				1,225
Akola Press Co	[illegible]				500
Albert Ginning Co....	100	[illegible]			450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 7[illegible]	1,240
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	465xd.
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	572½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,100	250	all	10	[illegible]97
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,140
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	165
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,265
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co......	300	500	all	75 p.s.	535 xd.
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	685
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	387½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	240
Prince of W. Press ..	500	......	500	100	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	00		50	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	70	..	109
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	550xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	700xd
Bhownuggur Mills ..	4,800	100	100	...	48
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	925xd
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	710
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	51½
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	725xd
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Khatao Mackuniee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	915xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,205xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	835
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,355
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	225xd
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,270
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	237½
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	910
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	685
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	292½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
[S]holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
[...]nderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	960
[...]ern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	580
[...] Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	755
[...] India S. & M.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	900

[R]AILWAY COMPANIES.

[...]Con- [...]	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
[illegible]	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
[illegible]	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
[illegible]	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
[illegible]	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
[illegible]	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

[MISCELLAN]EOUS.

[...]000	1,000	100	497
[illegible]			137
[illegible]	100	5 p.c	123½
[...]500		225	2,635
[illegible]		...	472½
[...]p.ct.			10
[illegible]			4
[illegible]			85
[illegible]			460
[illegible]			98
[illegible]			945
[illegible]		1.	198
[illegible] 20		..	

[...] RAILWAY.

[...] Sept. 9, 1882

	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	1,22,421	0	0
[illegible]	[...]5,475	0	0
[illegible]	[...]884	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
12	Ellora (s)...........	Stewart	Calcutta, Aug. 19.
13	Venetia (s)...........	Daniell.........	Trieste, Aug. 22.
	Merton Hall (s) ...	Verrill.........	Suez, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
13	Ravenna (s)	....	London.
	Indus (s)	Clark	Galle.
	Euphrates (s)	May	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Ellora, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

11 Chinsura (s) .... Calcutta.

Sept. DEPARTURE.

9 Assyria (s) .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 5 Falcon H. M.'s S. Tug, from Glasgow.
2 Dryad, H. M.'s ss. Hext from Muscat.
Aug. 18 Godavery, ss. Delfech, from Mauritius.
19 Kasi S. Tug, ss. Edwards. Put back from sea.
20 Essex, A. Bark. Odin, from New York.
21 President Garfield, ss, O'Neill, from Cardiff.
23 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Berberah.
28 Viola, ss, Stephens, from Cardiff.
29 Ettorefioramosca It. Corvet, Caramagna, from [Assab.
29 Cascapedia, ss, Fraser, from Calcutta.
29 Mecca, ss, Sleeman, from Bombay.
29 Roseville, ss, Dove, from Rangoon.
30 Mexico, ss, Gaggino, from Batavia.
30 Deccan, H. T. ss, Chapman, from Bombay.
30 Simoom, ss. Straker. from Calcutta.
30 Vorwaerts, ss, Adriani, from Amsterdam.
30 Natal, ss, Didier, from Shanghai.
31 Rewa, ss, Hay, from London.
31 [...], ss, [...], from London.
31 Benlarig, ss, Potter, from [...].
31 Joseph Ferens, ss, Burnup, from Cardiff.
31 Escombrera, ss, Petitville, from Cardiff.
Sept. 1 Harrier, H. M.'s ss, Wilcox, from Red Sea.
1 Henry Bolckow, ss, Raffin, from Jeddah.
1 Knight of St. Patrick, ss, Shiell, from Liverpool.
1 Agra, ss, Smith, from London.
1 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from London.
1 Amazone, ss, from Marseilles.
1 Embleton, ss, Jackson, from Barrow.
2 Media, ss, Mettel, from Trieste.
2 Roxburgh, ss, Dunlop, from Calcutta.
2 City of Calcutta, ss, Robertson, from Calcutta.
2 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.
2 Khundalla, H. T. ss, Smith, from Bombay.
3 Limburg, ss, Sharp, from Rotterdam.
3 Sahara, ss, Robson, from Port Said.
3 Huzara, ss, Campbell, from Bombay.
3 Langshaw, ss, Hunter, from Cardiff.
4 Zwalew Dutch, ss, Dyker, from Olissingn.
4 Lavrion, ss Sanson, from Bussorah.
4 Hunting Tower, ss, Peacock, from Port Said.
4 Anadyr, ss, Marcelli, from Marseilles.
4 Brenda, ss, Veale, from Kurrachee.
4 Castleton, ss, Henry, from Kurrachee.
4 Lady Langdon, ss, Corner, from Suez.
5 Elysia, ss, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29 Cascapedia, ss, Fraser, to London.
29 Roseville, ss, Dove, to Malta F. O.
30 Deccan H. T., ss, Chapman, to Egypt.
30 Vorwaerts, ss, Adriani, to Batavia.
31 Simoom, ss, Straker, to Leghorn.
31 Natal, ss, Didier, to Marseilles.
31 Rewa, ss, Hay, to Calcutta.
31 Verona, ss, Reeves, to Bombay.
31 Codoxton, ss, Bigley, to Antwerp.
31 Benlarig, ss, Potter, to New York.
Sept. 1 Kasi S. Tug, ss, Edwards, to Calcutta.
20 Essex, A. Bark. Odlin, to Muscat.
1 Henry Bolckow, ss, Raffin, to Bombay.
1 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to China.
1 Amazone, ss.———to Shanghai.
1 Knight St. Patrick, ss, Shielt, to Calcutta.
2 President Garfield, ss, O'Neil, to Bombay.
2 Mecca, ss, Sleeman, to Zanzibar.
2 Agra, ss, Smith, to Kurrachee.
2 Embleton, ss, Jackson, to Rangoon.
2 Medea, ss, Mettel, to Calcutta.
2 Roxburgh, ss, Dunlop, to Port Said F. O
2 Messico, ss, Gaggino, to Port Said F. O.
3 City of Calcutta, ss, Robertson, to London.
3 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.
3 Khundalla H. T, ss, Smith, to Egypt.
3 Limburg, ss, Sharp, to Batavia.
3 Sahara, ss, Robson, to Bombay.
3 Huzara, ss, Campbell, to Egypt.
4 Huntng Tower, ss, Peacock, to Bombay.
4 Anadyr, ss, Marcelli, to Snanghai.
4 Brenda, ss, Veale, to Marseilles.
5 Godavery, ss, Delfech, to Mauritius.
5 Lavrion, ss, Sanson, to London.
5 Castleton, ss, Henry, to Antwerp.
5 Elysia, ss, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Falcon, H. M.'s Tug, from Glasgow.
Dryad, H. M.'s ss, Hext, from Muscat.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Berberah.
Viola, ss, Stephens, from Cardiff.
Ettorefioramosca It. Corvet, Caramagna, from Joseph Ferens, ss, Burnup, from Cardiff. [Assab.
Escombrera, ss, Petitville, from Cardiff.
Harrier H. M.'s Wilcox, from Red Sea.
Langshaw, ss, Hunter, from Cardiff.
Lady Longdon, ss, Corner, from Suez.
Zwalew Dutch (s), Dyker, Olissingn.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—60 drums soft soap and 25 drums turpentine, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—896 kegs red and black paints, W. H. Jenning; 35 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 300 cases copper and 250 cases yellow metal sheets, Jaffer Rummun [...] Gresham and Co; 4 packages glass ware, [...] paints of sorts and 2 barrels cement, S. Tyebjee; 50 kegs [...], [...] Merwanjee Guzder; 500 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adum.

Adirondack (s)—4 crates earthen and 50 cases glass wares, Nanjee Canjee; 80 cases gin: Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 100 boxes candles, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin (s)—1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Verona (s)—6 cases dye, Tezpall Cuma.
Cathay (s)—3 cases billiard materials, John Roberts and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Cathay (s)—6 cases beads, Hajee E. Soob and Son.

FROM ANTWERP.

Adirondack (s)—10 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Premjee; 2,012½ cwts wheat, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Khimiee Luckmidass; 2,250 cwts wheat, John Marshall; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat and 1,034½ cwts mustardseed, F. Masotti and Co; 260 cwts horns, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 12,000 cwts wheat and 175 cwts castor oil, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, Merally Canjee; 2,080 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Guneshdass Narrondass.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ixia (s)—2,008½ cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton (s)—450 cwts mowra flowers, L. Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 300 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna; 106 bales cotton, Ramjee Luckmidass.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

451-81—Nanu and H.—Esmalji Dossabhoy vs Adamally Essoofally.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

55-82—Tobin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai and another—Payne and G.—Part heard.
123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.
236-82—Craigie, L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of the Government Purmanundas Jewandas and Dadabhoy Pestonjee Mistry, Claimants, Cleveland, L. and N., and Ardesir and H. for Claimants, —Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-82—Crawford and B.—Charles Palmer and others vs Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce and others—Tobin and R; and Ardesir and H.
146-81—Janardhan and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Rughoonath Damodher and another—Chalk and W.
446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredas vs Bhugwandas Cursondas—M. M. Munshi.
465-80—M. H. Khan, for pauper—Erapa vs Dhurma and another—Balkrishna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Gordon, Lieut., 2nd Bombay L. C., on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER. 13.

Walker, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Laing, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Gordon, Lieut., 2nd Bombay L. C., on duty, to Aden.
[...]innes, Captain, The Royal Irish, on duty, to [...]wal Pindee.

SEPTEMBER 13.

[F]ordyce, Lieut., 12th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Nusserabad.
Chase, Lieut., 28th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Woodroffe, Vet. Surg., on duty, to Kirkee.
Bruce, Offg. Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 9.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. E. J. Connor, Asst. Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. Kennedy, Asst. Surveyor, 3rd, Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Major R. Beavan, Asst. Supt. 2nd Grade, is granted special Afghanistan leave for three months from 8th Sept.

Lieut.-Col. A. Pullan, Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, is [gr]anted privilege leave for three months, from 12th [...]t.

[...] R. W. Senior, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is [grante]d privilege leave for one month.

AGENTS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL

[Ma]jor R. Caldecott, 2nd Regt. C. I. Horse, [...]xty days' privilege leave.

[...] Baylay, Pol.-Agent, Kotah, availed [...]h August of the privilege leave [...]ing over cha[rge] [...] to [...]. Pol. [...]t [...]

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. E. Coles, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is promoted to Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, from 28th Aug. 1882 (the date on which he passed the Departmental Standard Examination required by P. W. Code, II., 21), in the vacancy previously held by Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, late temporary Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, who has gone on furlough.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay: } B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY [...] ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER [...] THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,

Established 1809.

OUR next consignment of these celebrated PIANOS, which will be unusually large, owing to the increasing demand, is expected on the 2th instant, and orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows:—

Plain square Piano........................	Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,,	1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars nd other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE AND OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES and the LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BURTON—September 4, at Quetta, Susie, the wife of Fred Barton, of a son.

BOUTFLOWER—September 8, at Allahabad, the wife of W. N. Boutflower, Educational Department, N.-W. P., of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—September 2, at Murree, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Campbell, "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides, of a daughter.

TRAFFORD—September 3, at Simla, the wife of [...] Trafford, C.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

FAWCETT—September 6, at Benares, Robert Heath Fawcett, of the Bengal Civil Service.

GLOYN—September 5, at Gorakhpur, Band Master H. R. Gloyn, 9th N. I., late 85th L. I.

HAWKINS—September 5, at Umballa, Alice, wife of C. R. Hawkins, Punjab Commission, aged 33 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882.

THE first considerable success of the campaign has been achieved by the Indian Contingent. As the facts have been telegraphed to the Government of India by General Macpherson, there can be no doubt of their substantial accuracy. We know from other sources that Sir Garnet Wolseley had all his force together on Monday last, the 11th, on which day a brigade of Guards arrived, and the infantry of the Indian Contingent being at Kassassin. On Tuesday morning the Commander-in-Chief, with the Divisional Commanders, moved out of the British camp at the latter place to examine the ground with a view to an attack upon the enemy's entrenched position. It would appear that a naval brigade with six Gatling guns was brought up to strengthen the British force, and the order for an immediate advance was generally expected. Yesterday (Wednesday) morning the Indian Contingent was sent against the right of the enemy's position. Nothing is said of this being part of a combined attack, but there can be little doubt that such was the case. The Contingent carried the position by storm, the men behaving splendidly. Twelve guns were captured, and a number of camels and horses. The camp is also stated to have been taken. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the result of this first encounter between the Indian troops and the soldiers of Arabi fighting behind entrenchments. Probably we shall learn before going to press the particulars of the attack upon the enemy's position as a whole by the bulk of Sir Garnet Wolseley's force. There can be no reasonable doubt of the issue of the conflict where the European Divisions meet the enemy.

IT has been remarked that whereas local self-government, in the Bombay Presidency at least, is not a new or untried institution, the Government of India appears to regard it as a brand-new experiment now to be tried for the first time. It is true we have had town and city municipalities, taluka boards, and district committees at work for many years. But what the Government of India is aiming at, as we understand their scheme, is not the introduction of a new system to which the people are altogether strangers, so much as the improvement of the existing system in certain definite directions. The attention of the local Government has been called to the constitution of local boards, and to the advisability of reconsidering the degree of control which officials retain over them, and the manner in which that control is exercised. The present constitution of the various local boards, urban and rural, may be briefly described. We will first take municipal boards. Municipalities are divided into two classes, city municipalities and town municipalities. A city municipality consists generally of from four to ten ex-officio members and double the number of non-officials. Generally the ex-officio members are the Collector, the Assistant Collector, or, in his absence, the Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka, the Civil Surgeon, the Huzur Deputy Collector, the Mamlatdar of the taluka, the City Police Inspector, the Deputy Educational Inspector, the Superintendent of Police, and the [A]ssistant Superintendent of Police in all nine [...] officials. The Collector presides at the [...] of the Commissioners, but if he can[...] [...]d, he appoints his Assistant [...] Presi[...] [...]ing [...]is. sion. No non-official can bring forward of his own motion any question, however relevant it may be to the work or affairs of the municipality. In the discussion of all questions which the Collector submits he has a casting vote. But he has something more than this. If a resolution be carried against him by a majority, the Collector as President has the power to suspend the operation of the resolution, provided the minority against which it is carried is not less than two-fifths of those who have voted on the motion; that is to say, if in a meeting of thirty members those in the minority number not less than twelve members. In any question of importance the Collector can of course muster nine to ten officials, and calculate upon their votes with certainty, while to get two out of twenty non-officials—all nominees of the Collector under the existing system—is perhaps the easiest thing of all. Having thus suspended the resolution, the Collector as President has the power to refer the question for the decision of the Governor-in-Council; that is to say, he can appeal against the decision of the great majority of members.

In the case of a town municipality the powers of the Collector as President are almost absolute. A town municipality is composed of the Collector as President, the Assistant or Deputy Collector as Vice-President, the Mamlatdar, the Chief Constable, and non-officials whose number does not exceed twelve—all appointed on the recommendation of the Collector by the Commissioner of the division under the powers delegated to him by Government in that behalf. In town municipalities the power and responsibility for carrying out the purposes of the Act are vested in the Collector finally, so that he can overrule the opinion of the whole body of the commissioners. His Assistant also, as Vice-President, can set at nought all the commissioners on any given question, the difference in his case being that his decision is subject to appeal; but since this appeal lies only to the Collector, he is always certain of the result. As Collectors and Assistant Collectors may often be moving in the district, it is usual for the municipal board to elect a Chairman from among them, who presides at all their meetings. When, however, the Collector or his Assistant happens to be present in the town, the former as President and the latter as Vice-President displace the Chairman of the municipal board at all meetings which they attend; and since they have vested in them by Government the sole authority to submit to such meetings questions of importance for discussion, they can decline to bring forward points suggested by non-officials, if they consider it advisable to do so. Thus it will be seen that in the case of a town municipality the Collector and his Assistant are final judges of what questions shall be, and what questions shall not be, discussed by the municipal boards. The case of a city municipality shows only a difference of degree. In both cases it is the official will that rules supreme. The power given to the President of a city municipality of suspending the resolution of the majority is in effect the power to veto the resolution. The formal procedure adopted in the matter is a farce. Generally the President suspends a resolution of the majority, after due consultation with the Commissioner of the division; for it so happens that in regard to city municipalities the Commissioner of the division is required by section 98 of the Mofussil Municipal Act to report to Government how the Act works. This Divisional Commissioner has also the power delegated to him by Government to decide finally on all references from the President of a city municipality. To entitle the President to this reference (the result of a reference is fore-known), all he has to do is, as we said before, to see that he obtains a minority of two-fifths, which it is the easiest thing in the world for him to do.

Anyone can see that while the town municipalities are at the mercy of the Collector, so skilfully designed and so complete is the official control, that hardly any scope is left for the exercise of fortuitous independence on the part of the [non-]officials. What can be a better proof of the real character of the mockery of local self-government as at present organised in these municipalities than the fact that though a majority of the municipal body may carry a resolution, yet for all practical purposes it is powerless to give that resolution effect? The Government of India simply reiterates the common belief in this presidency when it says that "there is reason to fear that previous attempts at local self-government have been too often overridden and practically crushed by direct, though well-meant, official interference." And yet the astounding allegation made in the official apology for the maintenance of the present system of municipal administration is that non-officials originate no new proposals and evince no interest in municipal affairs! The apologists in making this excuse seem to overlook what the Government of India fully recognises, namely, that the best way to bring people to take interest in municipal affairs would be that "non-officials must be made to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge." To attain this desirable object the first thing necessary, in our opinion, would be to bring down the disproportionately large official element in the municipal bodies and to introduce the principle of election. In city municipalities there is really no necessity for having the City Police Inspector, the Superintendent of Police or his Assistant, or the Deputy Educational Inspector, or the Executive Engineer in the corporation. In the town municipality the services of the Chief Constable may well be dispensed with, the three ex-officio members, namely, the Collector, the Assistant or Deputy Collector, and the Taluka Mamlatdar, being enough for all the purposes for which their assistance or advice may be needed. But these officials might be left in their seats if they be kept in countenance by a large infusion of non-official members whose opinions they would have to consider and whose votes they should respect. Whether these small officials be excluded or swamped does not make much matter; what is essential is that the non-officials shall not feel themselves absolutely powerless to initiate or carry measures. When Mr. Hope was Collector of Surat he always made much of the "Opposition," and encouraged the freest discussion. He educated the Municipality to a pitch of intelligence and public spirit of which it might have been deemed incapable. One or two other functionaries have been equally wise, but in the majority of instances the Collectors have used to the full the excessive power which they find in their hands, and municipal institutions are consequently as a rule of little use either to the officials or to the public. What Mr. Hope—who is by character and temperament a "strong" man, if ever there was one—did in Surat by choice, and from a conviction of the indirect advantages to be gained by interesting his *administrés* in his measures, the Government of India is anxious to have done throughout the country on system. The Bombay Government is just now fashioning a legislative measure which is to give effect in this Presidency to that intention of the Supreme Government. It is to be hoped that the measure in question, when it sees the light, will be found adequate. If it be conceived on broad and statesmanlike lines, it will meet the requirements of the large population whose interests are the first consideration; it will secure the approval of public opinion and of the enlightened men to whose instructions the new departure now inevitable is due. But if it be restricted in its scope and betray a narrow distrust of the principles to which the Government is now committed, *bon gré, mal gré*, it will be in the melancholy position of Lord Lytton's earthen pot between two iron ones; the pressure of public opinion on the one side and the indignation of the Governor-General-in-Council on the other will make short work of it.

THE seizure for debt of several packages belonging to the Burmese Envoy has the appearance of being one of those nice questions relating to international amenities which occasionally do more to stir up rancour between States than substantial differences. Under the law of nations the representative of a foreign State is absolutely free from local jurisdiction, and this privilege extends to his suite, his family, and his servants. The immunity of the ambassador and his following is equally sacred in respect of civil and criminal offences. If he commit a crime in the State to which he is accredited the only course open is for the Government to report the fact to his sovereign, and, if they choose, demand his recall. If a crime be committed by one of his attendants or domestics, the ambassador may try him himself, or, as is more commonly the case, arrest him and send him for trial in his own country, but the local authorities cannot punish him. This ambassadorial inviolability is founded on the theory of "extra-territoriality," by which a legation though stationed abroad is technically supposed to be still on the territory of its own sovereign. This fiction has been invented on the ground that it is better that a crime should go unpunished, or, at least, that the right to punish it should be surrendered mutually by the local authorities, than that the independence of an ambassador should be infringed. At one period English jurists endeavoured to limit the privilege of immunity, and a distinction was drawn between *mala prohibita*, from the punishment attached to which the ambassador was privileged, and *mala in se*, for which he was liable to the local law. Thus, it was held that smuggling and coining being merely declared crimes for local expediency, an ambassador was not liable to punishment at the hands of the local authorities for committing them; but murder and robbery being universally denounced as worthy of punishment the ambassador's privileges did not protect him, in these cases, from the consequences of his misdeeds. On the strength of this interpretation of the law of nations Cromwell hanged the Portuguese ambassador for murder. This view of liability, which was carried to an exaggerated extent by Sir Edward Coke, was soon abandoned, but there was no uniform rule for the treatment of ambassadors until the matter was finally settled by the congresses of Vienna and Aix la Chapelle. A memorable case, somewhat resembling that of the Burmese Envoys, was once the subject of animated discussion between England and Russia. The ambassador of Peter the Great was arrested, and taken out of his coach, for a debt of £50. The ambassador appealed to the Queen (Anne), and after an inquiry by the Privy Council the parties concerned in the arrest, to the number of seventeen, were committed to prison. But this did not appease the wrath of the Czar of Muscovy. He demanded that the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and all parties implicated, should be put to instant death, at least, though it was by no means certain that this sanguinary punishment would sufficiently atone for their offence. Very much to Peter's surprise the Queen informed him that "she could inflict no punishment upon any the meanest of her subjects, unless warranted by the law of the land." This untoward incident led, however, to the passing of an Act regulating the status of ambassadors in England, and with this the Czar was satisfied. Whether or not the King of Burmah has as much reason for indignation as Peter the Great, depends, of course, on the character of the Burmese mission. The privileges of an ambassador may be claimed by (1) ambassadors, papal legates or nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, or others accredited to sovereigns; (3) ministers resident accredited to sovereigns; (4) chargés d'affaires accredited to the minister of foreign affairs. It is true Lord Ripon is only a Viceroy, and his authority to receive envoys and conclude treaties is, no doubt, regulated by special enactments. But this really does not affect the matter, since in the case of the Khedive the agents of European States accredited to Egypt are invested with the full privileges. It must, at the same time, be admitted that foreign representatives at Cairo are only consuls (who in ordinary cases enjoy no ambassadorial privilege), and the status of Sir Edward Malet is created *par exception*. There is one other point of difference between the Burmese Envoys and regular diplomatic representatives. The latter are supplied with letters of credence which establish their status, while the former may only be invested with powers to negotiate by means of letters patent. The legality of the attachment of the Envoys' goods at Calcutta will, to all appearance, turn on the status of the Burmese mission. In any case, it is to be hoped that King Theebaw is less susceptible than Peter the Great was; otherwise a keen personal dispute may be added to the difficulties already pending between Simla and Mandalay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 25.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S plan of campaign is much bolder and more comprehensive than any of his critics had anticipated. Of course, now the thing is done, all the newspapers complacently assure us that they knew from the beginning Sir Garnet would make the Suez Canal his real base of operations instead of knocking his head against Arabi's entrenchments at Kafr-ed-Dowar. But I take leave to doubt if anyone not in the secret foresaw the brilliant *coup* by which the English general has transferred a whole division of our army from Alexandria to Ismailia, and settled at a stroke the Suez Canal branch of the Egyptian question. The *ruse* of announcing that the transports were to convey the troops to Aboukir Bay answered its purpose admirably; and, though some of the special correspondents complain bitterly of having been induced to publish erroneous information, it is obvious that Sir Garnet was justified in using any means to mislead the spies who regularly supplied Arabi with news from Alexandria. Anyhow, the device succeeded; and success in war is everything. M. de Lesseps also, whether intentionally or otherwise, played into the hands of the English general. The Frenchman's sole purpose, of course, was to keep his Canal open for traffic, and prevent it from being made the theatre of warlike operations; and, while the Egyptians had the Canal at their mercy, M. de Lesseps used all his persuasive powers most effectually to cajole Arabi and make him believe that the European Conference would never allow England to seize the Canal and land troops on its banks. Italy and the Eastern Powers unwittingly helped to complete this delusion by their vain talk about creating an international police for the protection of the waterway from Port Said to Suez; and Arabi, consequently, seems to have taken absolutely no precautions to guard the Canal. So undefended was it, that a few boats' crews, landed landed quietly on Saturday night, were able to seize Port Said, Kantara, and Ismailia, and hold these places till the troops came up. At the same time, the Indian Contingent at Suez did its share of the work in a very thorough manner by clearing the southern half of the Canal, as far as Serapeum, of the enemy's troops. In the course of this operation a smart little engagement took place at Chalouf, which is noticeable as the first encounter of the war in which our troops have really got at the enemy. The result shows how incompetent the Egyptian soldiers are, even when strongly entrenched, to withstand a charge of British troops. So great was the slaughter of the Egyptians at Chalouf, and so slight our own loss, that the *Pall Mall Gazette* denounces the conduct of the 72nd Highlanders as inhuman, and hopes they will be more merciful in future to poor fellaheen brought up in chains to fight for Arabi. It seems odd that a Highlander should be expected to pause in the heat of a bayonet charge, and, taking off his hat, to ask his adversary politely, before running him through, whether he is a conscript or a volunteer. The tender scruples of conscience the *Pall Mall* gives utterance to were all very well before Mr. Gladstone had turned Jingo; but they are quite out of place now. When fighting has to be done, it is most desirable that it should be done promptly and without regard for the sacredness of human life; and it is not going too far to say that the moral effect of the affair at Chalouf has been greater than that of the bombardment of Alexandria, for it has gone a great way to cure the Egyptians of their belief that fighting on land does not suit the English taste. It may, indeed, be inferred from this example of what our troops can accomplish, that, had there been a sufficient force at Alexandria to follow Arabi's retreating army after the bombardment, or had Sir A. Alison pushed home the only reconnaissance in which he came to close quarters with the enemy, the whole business might have been finished long ago. However, we must be thankful for what has been accomplished. It is, undoubtedly, a great thing that henceforth no fears whatever need be entertained regarding the Suez Canal. M. de Lesseps himself, now that the English troops are established in strength all along the line of the Canal, acknowledges that we are his best friends, and throws Arabi over. What remains to be done is to crush the military power of the Egyptian leader, and this ought to be achieved by the end of August. Sir Garnet Wolseley has at his disposal a force much larger than General Bonaparte thought it necessary to take with him for the conquest of Egypt, though he had to overcome the Mamelukes, a far more formidable enemy than Arabi's army, and to encounter the active resistance of England, whereas we have no European foe to fear. The *Times* estimates the total strength of the Egyptian expedition at 31,468 men; but this calculation does not include the marines, of whom there are about 3,000, or the blue-jackets available for shore duty. Adding these men, we raise the total to more than 36,000. Again, the construction of the Suez Canal has given an enormous strategical advantage to the masters of the sea. It has uncovered the flank of Egypt, and exposed her naked to her enemies. Sir Garnet Wolseley has been able to take ships of war with him into the interior of the country, and to use their heavy guns in shelling the enemy out of positions only 70 miles distant from Cairo. The existence of this new water-way also gives his army a mobility as great as Arabi possesses through having the command of the railways, rivers, and canals. Again, the superior armament and discipline of our troops make them immeasureably superior to their half-trained enemies. In artillery alone does Arabi seem to have the advantage; and, though he was said when the war began to have but few trained gunners, he has apparently made the best use of his time during the last three months, for the artillery fire not only at Kafr-ed-Dowar, but at Ramses near Ismailia, where he proposes to make a stand against Sir G. Wolseley, is evidently not wanting in precision. An obvious disadvantage of Sir Garnet's flank march is that it divides his army; and many critics seem to think he will yet withdraw the bulk of General Hamley's division from Alexandria and bring up the Indian Contingent to Ismailia before marching on Cairo. But it is to be hoped that time will not be lost in such movements. The Indian cavalry regiments, whose aid would be most useful to the Commander-in-Chief, have not yet reached Suez, and it would be the end of next week before they could join the force at Ismailia. Sir Garnet has with him a magnificent division of fully 10,000 men, with about 1,000 cavalry and four batteries of artillery. This force, it must be remembered, consists entirely of English soldiers, and not of young soldiers either. Sir Garnet is the great champion of the short service system, but he has taken very good care to strengthen the column under his immediate command with the brigade of Guards and a strong battalion of marines, composed of as seasoned soldiers as ever served in the ranks of the British Army. With such a force, and with his base of operations made absolutely secure by the war ships in the Canal and the garrisons at Port Said, Serapeum, and Suez, Sir Garnet, Wolseley ought surely to be able to advance forthwith on Arabi's position and risk a battle with as much confidence as General Roberts showed in attacking the Afghan army at Kandahar. I cannot but believe that, now he finds the enemy is prepared to make a stand, he will advance without delay. If, at the same time, the great iron-clads which are now lying idle off Port Said, where they are not wanted, were sent back to help General Hamley in taking Aboukir and so clearing the way for an assault on the entrenchments at Kafr-ed-Dowar, the Egyptian "rebellion" would soon be at an end. But prolonged delay would imperil all the results of the successful flank march to Ismailia.

The political prospect is no clearer. The negotiations for the conclusion of a military convention between England and Turkey are still going on, but it is difficult to believe that there can now be any reality in them. Certainly our Government would consult its own dignity best, by intimating plainly to the Sultan that the time for Turkish cooperation has passed by, and that Turkish troops cannot possibly be allowed to go to Egypt in order to pick up the fruits of English victories. The reorganisation of the Egyptian Government will be difficult enough in any case, but it will become still more complicated if Turkish troops are sent from Constantinople to take the place of the national army. Arabi himself is to be preferred to any Turkish Pasha known to fame. Some military force must be left in Egypt, for how otherwise can the Khedive hope to govern the country, assisted by such Ministers as Cherif and Riaz, who have already shown themselves unable to hold their own against a patriotic leader? But clearly this force must be commanded by Englishmen, if it be not composed of English troops, or we do not know how short a time may elapse before we are called upon to do all our work over again. The Sultan would perhaps feel it a relief if our Government politely requested him not to trouble himself any more about Egypt, for Mussulman fanaticism has taken an angry shape in other parts of the Empire, and any overt act of his against Arabi might precipitate his own ruin. The European powers are preparing for a break-up of the Empire. The escape of the Kurdish Sheikh Obeidullah from Constantinople has probably been contrived for the purpose of renewing disturbances on the Perso-Turkish frontier, and so giving Russia a pretext for interference; and France has her eye on Syria already, while Italy modestly hopes to be allowed to take Tripoli, and Austria once more meditates an advance as far as Salonica. All these ambitions will become irrepressible if Turkey quarrels with England, and, if the Sultan listens to the voice of prudence, he will do nothing but express his firm reliance on the good faith of his English allies and their willingness to respect his sovereign rights in Egypt after they have disposed of Arabi.

In everything he has said and done since he came to England Cetewayo has shown himself to be remarkably well advised. His speeches in praise of the English nation, and of his "good mother," the Queen, are precisely of such a character as to be most captivating to the national vanity, and, if they have not been prompted by others, they do infinite credit to his diplomatic skill. I would have given a good deal to be present at the interview between him and Sir Bartle Frere yesterday. Sir Bartle is a past master in the art of saying smooth things while his heart is racked with anguish, but it is more than probable that he found yesterday he had met his match in the wily savage. Among other callers on the Zulu King this week was the Duc de Bassano, one of the most devoted friends of the Empress Eugenie. This call, no doubt, denotes that the Empress bears no malice against Cetewayo personally for the death of her son in Zululand. Cetewayo won great applause the other day for his dexterous refusal to receive a deputation of busybodies belonging to the National Temperance League. He could not see these gentlemen, he said, because by command of his good mother, he was sitting for his portrait. The *Mornig Advertiser* the next day pronounced him every inch a king, and could not praise too highly a monarch who takes his pint of whisky for breakfast without turning a hair, and who would not even listen to the total abstinence humbugs. But the Temperance League is nothing if not persevering, and yesterday the deputation again sought Cetewayo, who could not without want of courtesy refuse to receive them this time. They, however, got very little satisfaction out of him, as he told them that the Zulus only drink a kind of beer which is like gruel to them, and that, if Englishmen want to keep spirits out of Zululand, they had better use their influence with distillers in this country and enterprising wine and spirit merchants in Natal.

The firmness with which the Special Commission in Dublin for the trial of criminals has done its work seems already to have had a good effect. Witnesses have actually come forward to give evidence against the murderers of the Joyce family, who will now, it is hoped, be brought to justice. The attempt to make a martyr of Mr. Gray may be said to have broken down. The Lord Lieutenant has of course refused to hold a public inquiry into the charges against the jury in Hynes's case, and it is now pretty clear that these gentlemen were purposely taken to a Land League hotel, and that the stories to their discredit were part of a deliberate plot against them. Mr. Gray cannot be suspected of having been a party to this plot, but it was his business, as High Sheriff, to see that the jury were taken to some hotel where they would be treated fairly. Mr. Trevelyan has been making a progress through Ulster, and receiving and replying to addresses eulogistic of Macaulay. I am afraid there is a little too much of the nephew of his uncle in Mr. Trevelyan. The men of Londonderry and Belfast may well admire Macaulay, but in other parts of Ireland the name of the great Whig historian is not likely to be very popular, considering that his favourite hero was William III., whose memory shares with that of Cromwell the honour of being utterly detested by Irishmen with Celtic blood in their veins. In his speech at Belfast Mr. Trevelyan said that the Government does not concern itself with political meetings, but will continue to wage war to the knife against people who commit outrages. This seems a neat antithesis, worthy of Macaulay himself, but will it bear analysis? The speeches made at political meetings are often of such a kind as to incite men to outrages; and the speakers should not be allowed to go unpunished, while their coarse agents, whose ignorance is some excuse for their crimes, are hanged or sent to penal servitude. Spoken treason is far too lightly punished in these days. If it were found to have penalties attached to it like vulgar crime, it would not be nearly so attractive.

Now that the recess has begun, the British Association and kindred institutions are in full swing. The address of Dr. Siemans, the new President of the British Association, is chiefly remarkable for the conclusions he has come to about the electric light, which will, he says, be preferred as the light of the future wherever people can afford to use it. He does not believe, however, that it will ever be able to compete in point of cheapness with gas, and he calls the latter the poor man's friend. The invention of the electric light has had a wholesome effect on the gas companies, who have set their wits to work to improve the quality of the gas and supply better burners, till they have succeeded, at all events for the present, in beating the electric light out of the public streets. Anyone who compares the brilliant gas-light illumination of Piccadilly and Whitehall with the lighting by electricity of the embankment or Blackfriars Bridge must give the palm to gas for use in the open air. But of course the burning of so much gas as would be required to surpass the electric light in a large room would be insupportable.

J. M. M.

LATEST FROM SUEZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ DOCKS, AUG. 20.

ONLY three companies of Native Infantry are here; all the other troops have moved to the front. The marines and blue-jackets are occupying the town. Admiral Hewett is residing on shore at the Victoria Hospital, where sick soldiers and sailors are landed during the trooping season.

The Madras Sappers have repaired the breach in the Freshwater Canal; and Suez is still fairly well supplied with water.

On the 27th August, Colonel Browne and Major Wallace, R. E., and two other officers left here with an engine and four trucks for Ismailia, where they arrived safely at 3-30 the same day, without having seen the enemy. One of the trucks was sheeted with iron and carried a seven-pounder gun manned by eight seamen of the Euraylus under the command of a midshipman.

The telegraph is open to Nefiche, the station for Ismailia.

An Austrian Lloyd's steamer arrived here to-day with 250 Turkish troops. They have not been allowed to land, and a torpedo boat is told off to watch her.

You have, no doubt, heard of the capture of Lieut. Charington (flag lieutenant), Mr. Gill, R. E., and Mr. Palmer by the Bedouins, in the neighbourhood of Torr, a port in the Gulf of Suez, 120 miles distant, on the Sinaan Peninsula. Captain Foote, R. N., and 30 blue-jackets were sent to search for the missing gentlemen. Captain Foote, however, sent back 23 men and remained at Torr. A report has come in that he also has been captured. I hear that the Turkish troops just arrived are to go to Torr to search for our countrymen.

Mr. Roche, superintendent of the Freshwater Canal at Suez, has been removed from his appointment by M. de Lesseps. He is charged with having neglected his duties by giving the British Admiral more than his share of water. It appears water was is to be turned on for the English at the docks for twelve hours daily, and for the Canal officers for the remaining twelve. M. Chabrow, a Frenchman, from Ismailia, has been sent to replace Mr. Roche. I don't know the merits of the case.

The Canal authorities are very angry at having their telegraph wires cut. It has been proved beyond a doubt that they reported our movements to Arabi. The Canal people have for the last few days been more civil (this because of M. de Lesseps having left Egypt), so much so that they even condescend occasionally to send a telegraphic message for the Admiral to Ismailia.

The Seagull returned to-day from the Canal. The Mosquito was aground in the Canal, but is now off. The Euraylus, Ruby, Dragon, and Seagull are in Suez harbour.

Two more engines have arrived; one started for Ismailia at 4 p.m. to-day, but met with an accident and had to put back. Both engines leave to-morrow.

There has been a serious block in the Canal, a Russian steamer having stuck twice. Seven transports were thus delayed for two-and-a-half days.

Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, of Bombay, has been appointed to the Commissariat Department, and has been ordered down the Red Sea to purchase cattle for the force.

P.S.—Captain Foote has returned, but has not been able to obtain any news of the missing officers.

RETURN OF A TRANSPORT FROM SUEZ.

THE Government transport Merton Hall, which conveyed the 7th Bengal N. I. to Suez, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. She returned in ballast, leaving Suez on the night of the 1st instant.

A TRANSPORT IN DIFFICULTIES.

The mail-steamer Venetia, which arrived yesterday morning, passed the B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chilka, transport No. 42, in tow of the s. s. Henry Bolkow, making for Bombay, about 300 miles west of the port. The Chilka's engines are reported to have broken down. The Chilka left here on the 28th August for Suez, with 1 European officer, 99 followers, and 229 mules on board. The Henry Bolkow and Chilka should arrive some time to-day.

MR. COLQUHOUN.

THE following letter was addressed by Mr. Colquhoun to Mr. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Club:—

SIR,—Will you communicate to the members of the Bombay Club my great regret at not being able to be present yesterday evening at the dinner which they did me the honour to invite me to? As you are aware, my absence was unfortunately unavoidable, owing to the line being carried away on part of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. I can only find simple and imperfect expression in words for the kindly [illegible] members have accorded to a co[illegible] to themselves, who has undergone [illegible] difficulty in strange lands. I thank them very gratefully for the honour they have done me, and would ask you to express to the members the heart-felt pleasure and gratification which their welcome has given me.—Believe me to be yours sincerely,

Bombay, Sept. 12. A. R. COLQUHOUN.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

THE ship Great Victoria arrived in Bombay harbour on the 11th instant with her cargo, consisting of coals, on fire. On anchoring, the harbour water boats were sent off and commenced pumping water on to the coals. The discharge of the cargo was begun vigorously, and carried on night and day. The seat of the fire has now been reached, and the vessel and her cargo may be considered out of danger. The Great Victoria is commanded by Captain English, who is to be complimented on the splendid passage of 85 days he has made from Liverpool. He had on board upwards of 3,000 tons of coals. Had she not made such a fast passage, we might have had to record the total loss of the ship by fire at sea. All interested in the vessel and cargo are much to be congratulated on the safe conclusion of this perilous adventure.

THE FRENCH LINE STEAMER CANTON.

A NEW line has been opened under the name of the Cie Nationale de Navigation, which intends to establish a regular service from Bombay to Marseilles. The line is owned by a French company whose head office is at Marseilles, and whose local agents are the well-known firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The s. s. Canton, belonging to this new company, is now in the Prince's Dock taking in a cargo of wheat. The vessel is newly built, is iron-plated, and particularly strong. She is 2,017 tons register and 450 horse-power. Particular attention appears to have been directed to the accommodation and comfort of passengers. The cabins are situated fore and aft, around the dining saloons. They are provided with looking-glasses, water-basins, &c., and are roomy and well-ventilated. Those aft contain accommodation for twenty-six first-class passengers, each cabin having only two berths. The cabins in the fore part of the vessel are equally good, except that each of them contains four berths instead of two. They afford accommodation for twenty-four passengers. The dining saloons are well-lighted and ventilated, and are provided with cushioned revolving chairs. Two cabins, larger and more elegantly fitted up than the rest, are set apart for ladies travelling by themselves. The baths, and the walls around, are of polished marble. The Canton measures 119 metres in length and 13 in breadth, and her spacious deck will, no doubt, be readily availed of by passengers as an agreeable promenade. The steamer performed the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay in twenty-two days, including a stoppage of five days owing to the recent block in the Suez Canal. She made eleven-and-a-half knots an hour, which is very good speed. The new line promises to hold its own with the rival companies.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	67	81	77	15	73	84	76	73
12 Tuesday	0	5	......		......		......	
13 Wednesday	....		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	67	89	77	15	73	84	76	73
Corresponding date last year..	66	25	72	95	65	91	71	6

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST. DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(13th September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	29·813	87·6	W	..	0·00
Bombay	·918	82·5	WSW	11	0·05
Ratnagiri	·942	79·8	SW Fresh	...	1·05
Karwar	·967	79·0	S Light	...	0·00
Mangalore	·976	80·5	W	1	0·01
Calicut	·978	77·6	Calm	3	0·15
Cochin	·981	81·1	NW	1	0·20
Masulipatam..	·812	85·8	NW	8	0·00
Madras	·874	87·8	WNW	9	0·02
Negapatam ...	·892	84·9	SW	5	0·00

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TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

STORMING OF ARABI'S POSITION.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN ACTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

LONDON, SEPT. 12, MORNING.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's force is now virtually complete. The infantry of the Indian Contingent have reached Kassassin.

LONDON, SEPT. 12, NOON.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that General Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied by his Divisional Commanders, moved out from the British camp at Kassassin early this morning for the purpose of arranging a plan of attack upon the enemy's entrenched position.

Orders to advance are expected to be issued immediately.

The British force at Kassassin is being further reinforced by a naval brigade with six Gatling guns.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

A telegram just received from General Macpherson states that at 10 o'clock this morning the Indian division stormed the right position of the enemy at Tel-el-Kebir, capturing twelve guns. The troops behaved splendidly. Our casualties are said to be slight. The enemy's camp, horses, and camels were also captured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, SEPT. 11, EVENING.

The prisoners taken in last Saturday's action report that the object of the attack was the capture of our camp at Kassassin. They also state that 26,000 of the enemy's forces are concentrated at Tel-el-Kebir, and 5,000 at Salahieh.

All is quiet at Kassassin. A Brigade of Guards arrived there to-day. The 1st Battalion of the 3rd Regiment and the 1st Battalion of the 39th Regiment embarked here to-day on board the Serapis for Alexandria.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

It is stated on authority that there is no truth in the rumours published concerning the resignation of the command in Egypt by Sir Garnet Wolseley on account of bad health.

The Indian Contingent is now concentrated at Kassassin, except the Manchester Regiment, which is at Ismailia.

It is thought by the military authorities that the Transport Corps must have reached Ismailia, although no report of its arrival has yet been received.

EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

With reference to the statement made by the *Pioneer* that the character of communications received by Government tend to show that the expenses of the Indian Contingent will not be borne by India, I have authority for stating that beyond the tone of the debate in Parliament, Government has no sort of information as a guide to what the decision will ultimately be. A despatch on the subject has been sent home, which can only have arrived recently; and as the Ministers are probably out of town, it is not likely to have been yet considered.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEP. 13.

No one has yet been appointed to succeed Mr. Ashburner.

The paragraph in the Poona paper this morning as to the Governor's movements is incorrect, as His Excellency has not made any plans yet. If he is not on tour he will probably be in Bombay about the beginning of December.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION NOT SIGNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 12.

The announcement made by the British Embassy that the Anglo-Turkish military convention had been signed, turns out to have been premature. The explanations offered by Lord Dufferin in the matter show that the Porte has now rejected the draft of the convention which he (Lord Dufferin) had initialled and the Turkish delegates accepted.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

LONDON, SEP. 12.

The latest bulletins concerning the Archbishop of Canterbury state that his Grace still remains in a precarious condition.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 10 cotton states is 92 per cent.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅝
4½ per cent. do.	88¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	[illegible]

Arrival—Knight of the Bath.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 12.

At 10 p.m.	78·0

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

" 6 a.m.	77·1
" 10 a.m.	82·5
" 2 p.m.	84·5
" 4 p.m.	83·1

WE regret to see from a Khundwa correspondent's letter, published in another column, that two Europeans—a Mr. Davis and a Mr. Foster—and also a native railway employé, appear to have been drowned when the Abna bridge on the G. I. P. Railway, near Khundwa, was swept away by the floods on Monday.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, according to a Poona paper, will go to Mahableshwur at about the middle of next month, and intends going on tour to Khandeish in December.

THE trial of a case of attempted murder at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, brought to light a state of things connected with the management of the Jamsetjee Dhurmsalla, situated opposite the Byculla Hotel, which demands the serious attention of the authorities. It appears that most of the lepers in Bombay find shelter under the roof of this charitable institution, and that some 150 lepers are at present residing there. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Grennan, inspector of police, that the portion of the dhurmsalla occupied by lepers was in an especially filthy condition, that the lepers were allowed to go out from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. each day and mixed freely with people in the streets, especially persons frequenting country-liquor shops. No precautions, it was alleged, were taken to prevent infection; no proper sanitary arrangements existed at the dhurmsalla; and a good deal of mud and slush was lying about the place. A more objectionable state of affairs could hardly be conceived to exist in a public institution like the dhurmsalla; and it is to be hoped that somebody will make it his business to at once remedy all this. The lepers should have an asylum set apart for them, so that they could be segregated from the rest of the community.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore, who has just been invested with full powers in his State proceeds next week to Simla, to pay his respects to the Viceroy.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs from Jeypore, September 8, to the *Statesman*:—Colonel Walter left this morning for Ulwar, *en route* to Simla, in obedience to a summons from the Viceroy, to confer with Sir Alfred Lyall. Probably Sir Lepel Griffin will also be called there. The subject of the conference is reported to be the possibility of placing the Rajpootana States under the Government of the North-West Provinces, and Central India under Bombay.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on Sept. 9:—"Rumours are going about here to the effect that Sir Garnet Wolseley's health is a great deal worse than any hitherto published telegrams have yet led us to suppose; and that he will most likely have to give up his command and return to England. I do not, however, regard this news as authoritative." Our own correspondent at Simla, it will be seen, contradicts the rumours "on authority."

IT is stated that Colonel Sir Oliver St. John will probably be posted to Kashmere, when Mr. Henvey takes up the Commissionship of the Berars. Colonel St. John is due back in India on November 11. The *Pioneer* remarks that "it seems a pity that his valuable store of knowledge concerning Central Asian politics, and more particularly Perso-Afghan intrigues, should be carefully pigeon-holed in Srinagar. With Russian agents and explorers haunting the Herat Province and mapping the Khorasan border, there is urgent need for the despatch of an experienced British officer to Meshed, and Colonel St. John is admirably qualified for the work which will have to be done there."

REGARDING the recent outbreak in Corea, the *Japan Herald* of August 10 states:—On the 30th of that month the startling intelligence arrived that the Japanese Legation in Corea had been attacked by a mob, several of its members killed, and the Minister, with the remainder, forced to fly to the sea-shore, where they procured a boat and were eventually rescued by H. M. S. Flying Fish. Later details serve to show that the attack was principally directed against the Korean Ministers, several of whom—as also the Queen and wife of the Heir-Apparent, who belonged to the same family—have been murdered. Mr. Inouye, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, immediately left for Shimonoseki, the nearest port to the Corean coast, and several men-of-war and one or two battalions of soldiers have been sent there, with the late Minister, who has returned. Further particulars are awaited, as the exact objects of the rioters are unknown, but energetic preparations are being made here for war, should it be decided upon. China is also reported to be sending troops to Corea. News has reached here that Commodore Shufeldt's treaty with the latter Power has not been ratified.

THE latest news brought by the mail as to the progress of negotiations with regard to the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt is contained in a Reuter's telegram dated Constantinople, Aug. 24, which states:—"The fresh demands put forward to-day by Said Pasha and Assym Pasha, in their interview with Lord Dufferin, on the subject of the Military Convention, were:—(1.) That the Turkish troops should land at Alexandria; and (2.) A modification of the terms of the proclamation to be issued by the Sultan, which, instead of declaring Arabi Pasha to be a rebel, should summon him to lay down his arms and submit to the Khedive's authority."

A TELEGRAM from the *Times'* Constantinople correspondent, August 25, says:—The Russian Government has slightly changed its tactics in the Egyptian question. Finding it impossible, in face of the firm and decided attitude of Lord Dufferin, to get the stipulations of the military convention examined and, if necessary, modified by the Conference, M. Nelidoff is now endeavouring to have the document officially communicated to the Conference as soon as it shall be signed. At the same time he wishes to extract from the British Government a formal declaration that it will seek no exclusive advantage for itself in Egypt, and that it will submit the final solution of the question to the decision of Europe. In these efforts the Russian representative has already obtained the support of at least one of his colleagues.

THE artist commissioned by the Queen to paint the portrait of Cetewayo is Carl Sohm, of Dusseldorf; whom Her Majesty has also commissioned to paint a group representing the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family.

THE *Globe* remarks:—The freedom of the city of Limerick, which the Corporation have resolved to bestow on Mr. E. D. Gray, will, no doubt, be highly valued by that gentleman. Another sort of freedom would however, suit him better just now.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We believe the authorities are seriously considering the expediency of instituting a separate examination for candidates for cavalry commissions. At present many of those wishing to enter that branch of the service do not pass sufficiently high to fall within the number of commissions given; hence the service suffers. This is riding the competitive horse with a vengeance."

AMONGST the names in the obituary received by the mail is that of Mr. Guildford Onslow, formerly M. P. for Guildford. He was the second son of the late Hon. Thomas Cranley Onslow, and uncle of the Earl of Onslow; and was born in 1814. He was educated at Eton, and formerly held a commission in the Scots Fusilier Guards. Mr. Onslow sat in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, as member for Guildford, from 1858 to 1874. His name will be perhaps best remembered for the manner in which he supported the claims of the convict Arthur Orton to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates. Mr. Onslow, who was a deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex, married in 1838 Rosa Anna, daughter of General Denzil Onslow, of Stoughtonhouse, Lincolnshire.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that O'Donovan Rossa is in difficulties in America. He has just made a call on the trustees of the Skirmishing Fund to hand him over money to begin what he called active work. Mr. Devoy, one of the trustees, has replied, accusing Rossa of a dishonest application of the fund to his own personal use. The writer adds:—"Your incapacity to keep either papers, money, or secrets deprives you of all right to the knowledge of anything concerning the fund; while your repeated revelations of matters you had sworn to keep secret, your constant association with bad and dishonest men, and your treason to the national cause by supplying the British Government, through the press, with important information, place you outside the pale of decent society."

THE *Times*, writing of the progress of affairs in Egypt, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's *coup* in completely occupying the Canal, says:—Hitherto good fortune has followed on the heels of good management through the opening steps of the campaign. If M. de Lesseps had been an English agent sent to Egypt to manage Arabi in our interest, he could not have been more useful to us. During all the weary delay after the bombardment his influence succeeded in saving the Canal, which was already selected as the base of operations before the troops began to leave England, and at the last critical moment he was found guarding it for us. He is wise enough to see that in our hands it is safe, and offers no further opposition to our establishment there. We were just in time to save the railway and Sweet-water Canal by the rapid action of the blue-jackets, Seaforth Highlanders, and marines, and we had the good fortune to push a huge fleet of transports into the Canal without any mishap of a serious character. By good management and forethought, the telegraph wires were cut near the lock north of Chalouf on Sunday, as well as the one running through Kantara to Syria. The measures taken so rapidly after the calm in which the Egyptian troops had been kept by M. de Lesseps created confusion among the enemy, so that, at sight of the English, they fled hither and thither, falling in some cases into the very arms of our men. Since then many of Arabi's officers, awed by the rapidity and apparent certainty of the seizure of their positions, have thrown up the game and taken advantage of the terms of Sir Garnet's proclamation inviting them to return to their allegiance and become good servants of the Khedive. All has gone so well that we are able already to restore the Canal to its working condition. A few protests from the masters of ships delayed in their peaceful pursuits by the rough hand of war may be expected; but, on the whole, good humour prevails, and that tone of satisfaction with which spectators cannot but greet a good stroke well delivered.

THE real reason for the rejection of the draft treaty by the Mandalay Government, the *St. James's Gazette* considers, "is most likely to be found in the French operations in Annam. With a French Governor of Tonquin, and French traders at liberty to ship what goods they please up the River Song-koi, it will be a very easy matter for the Burmese to get arms and ammunition through the Eastern Shan States in any quantities. Thus Theebaw has gained all he wanted. King Theebaw has tided over the irritation caused by his indiscriminate sale of monopolies, and he will now be at liberty to stock his arsenals to any extent he pleases; while there will be no English officer on the spot to take note of what is going on."

THE Oriental Telephone Company have received from their representative at Alexandria an extract from a letter to the Admiralty from Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, as follows:—

The telephonic communication which I reported in my previous letter had been established between the Helicon and the British Consulate has proved of the utmost value to me since the outbreak of this émeute, and inspired the English residents with a certain amount of confidence, as by its means I have been kept constantly aware of the state of affairs generally. In default of this ready means of communication it would have been impossible for some hours to have gained any information from the town except by special messengers at imminent risk of life.

A GENTLEMAN, who has "a perfect knowledge of the East," and in whose "judgment and experience" the *Temps* places "great confidence," is of opinion that Port Said is about to usurp the position hitherto held by Alexandria. It would be simply wasting capital and energy, according to this writer, to try to raise Alexandria from its ashes. The commercial axis of modern Egypt being necessarily indentical with that of the Suez Canal traffic, the displacement of this axis at Alexandria in favour of Port Said was, we are told, only a question of time; but it is now a certainty of the immediate future. Egypt pacified, the commercial current will be turned eastward, and be centered on the right arm of the Nile, at Port Said, the new Alexandria. Under these circumstances, the correspondent of the *Temps* strongly advises his countrymen lately established in Alexandria to abandon all thought of rebuilding their houses and restocking their shops, and to lose no time in transferring themselves and what capital they may still possess to Port Said, already a considerable centre of French activity. First-comers will get the best places, and Frenchmen are warned that unless they show alacrity they will find themselves anticipated in the race by others with longer heads than themselves.

IT is pretty clear, the *World* thinks, that the wily Sir Garnet has adopted the same tactics as to newspaper correspondents as the late Lord Clyde did. When W. H. Russell made his appearance at Calcutta as the accredited correspondent of the *Times* during the Mutiny, Lord Clyde sent for him and said, "Look here, Mr. Russell, I have much pleasure in seeing you. I propose that you should be an honorary member of our staff-mess, and I purpose showing you all my plans of operation on the condition that if you ever betray my confidence so as to reveal to the enemy what may be used against us, you will be treated as a spy. Good-morning!" There can be little doubt that Sir Garnet has taken the correspondents at Alexandria into his confidence on similar terms, and that his loudly-announced intention of sailing to attack and land at Aboukir was a mere blind.

MUCH interest was excited at Lexington the other day by the arrival in that city on foot of six young ladies of prepossessing appearance, who are making a pedestrian tour across the North Carolina Mountains. The distance they propose to travel is about seven hundred miles, and much of their track lies through wild and dreary forests. They did not, however, fear any molestations on their journey, and were in the highest possible spirits. They were all dressed in short skirts, heavy serviceable shoes, and broad-brimmed hats. Each of the young ladies had a hammock in her knapsack, since it was their intention to camp out in places where they might find a difficulty in obtaining lodgings. Three of the fair pedestrians are Virginians, and the other three Marylanders. Some of them are school-girls. The oldest is not over twenty, and the youngest is sixteen. When they started on their expedition they were accompanied by an elderly aunt of one of the party, who proposed to act as their chaperon; but after walking five miles the pace proved too much for her; she dropped in the rear, and has not since been heard of.

THE American interviewer has come in for a good many hard knocks at one time and another. But his profession is like any other. His pertinacity has probably only been acquired after many a rebuff, and the face of brass is the result of constant practice. His methods must necessarily be as various as his subjects. It is not everyone, for instance, who would encourage him as much as Mrs. Langtry. She received her caller "in a handsome loose red robe, with long and luxuriant hair falling below her waist," and, to use his own words, "apologizing for receiving me *en deshabille*, hoped I would not mind if she sat with her back to the fire to dry her hair." In an easy way, and with a bewitching smile she remarked: "Now interview me, please. What do you want me to say?" "I suggested," said the absurd reporter, "that anything she might be pleased to say would be interesting to American readers—her views on the Egyptian question or the recent scenes in the House of Commons, for instance?" Beyond a few words Mrs. Langtry refused to be drawn on so ticklish a subject. She discoursed fluently enough, however, on her own life and its ups and downs:—

I went to London and was brought out by my friends. Among the most enthusiastic of these was Mr. Frank Miles, the artist. I learned afterwards that he saw me one evening at a theatre and tried in vain to discover who I was. He went to his clubs and among his artist friends declaring that he had seen a beauty, and he described me to everybody he knew until one day one of his friends met me and was duly introduced. Then Mr. Miles came and begged me to sit for my portrait. The painters completed the work of making me popular. They raved about my "classical head," as they called it, and declared that they discovered in the shape of my neck rare "lines of beauty."

Most curious thing of all, however, Mrs. Langtry modestly adds, "Now, you must know, I had never set myself up for a beauty. I never thought I was one, and don't think I am one now."

A CONFERENCE of the Chinese merchants in England was held in the Wah Yee Tong, or Chinese Club of London, on the 17th inst., and three following days. Delegates from Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham, as well as Chinese from California, New York, and Bombay, were present. Among the resolutions passed was one expressing regret at the action of the Governments of the United States and Queensland with respect to Chinese immigration. It was decided also to ask for the appointment of a Chinese Consul to London, and to send letters to various clubs in China recommending emigration to Cyprus and to England. The subject of opium was discussed, and the trade condemned as "the curse of China."

THE Germans do not appear to have been able to do very much in the way of reform at Constantinople. The *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna states that, although the Sultan has done much personally to facilitate the task of the German officials in the Ottoman service, such obstacles have been thrown in their way from other quarters as to render its accomplishment impossible. M. Wettendorf had from the first to contend against intrigues that completely thwarted his endeavours. M. Gescher, who was a great favourite with the Sultan, was to have resided at Yildiz Kiosk, so that his advice might at all times be available. Palace intrigue, however, prevented this plan from being carried out. M. Bertram, who was intrusted with the Custom House reforms, would, it is said, have made a gold mine of it had it not been for the corruption of the Turkish personnel. The German officers have not been more successful, and have achieved little more than superficial improvement. The contract of the German officials, which was for three years, expires in a few months, and it is [illegible] whether it will be renewed.

THE race for the Wingfield Sculls, involving the amateur championship of the Thames, was rowed on Monday over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. There were two challengers—Mr. Payne, of the Moulsey Boat Club, and Mr. Grove, of the London Rowing Club. As Mr. Lowndes, the holder of the sculls, withdrew, the interest in the contest was somewhat diminished. However, there was a most exciting race for the first three-quarters of a mile, the two competitors leading alternately. Payne led by a third of a length at the mile post, and was clear at Dorset Villa. At Hammersmith Bridge there were two-and-a-half lengths between the boats, and then the London Rowing Club representative began to draw up again, until at the Doves there was but a foot or two between the boats. This, however, was Grove's last effort, and from this point the race needs no description, as Payne had it well in hand, and won by about twelve lengths, in 27 min. 40 sec.—fast time considering the high wind. The race dates from 1830, Mr. J. H. Bayford being the first winner.

THE FLOODS.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Khundwa, September 11, 10 p. m.:—

Rain has fallen heavily and incessantly from early morning, flooding the country for miles around, and converting every nullah into a foaming torrent. After leaving Dongargaum the driver of the down mail-train observed the Sookta bridge was flooded, and unsafe to pass; he therefore pushed back into Dongargaum, where the mail is at present. Bugmar is the next station, and then Khundwa. Between Bugmar and Khundwa, and just without the Khundwa distant signal, the Abna bridge was washed away this morning at 9 o'clock. One pier and two spans of girders were carried away, and 300 yards of the line towards the Khundwa station destroyed. The sand ballast and rails were scooped out bodily and thrown 40 feet from their original bed. A portion of the village of Gassipoora, which is situated between the new joint transfer yard and the stream, was swept away, and the wreck of the line is strewn with charpoys, cooking utensils, and household goods.

Mr. Davis, agent to Mr. Redmond, railway contractor, and Mr. Foster, of the Forest Department, were observed on the Abna bridge a few minutes before it collapsed, and have not been heard of since. Mrs. Foster, with a servant, has been out the whole day in the heavy rain searching for her missing husband; but it is feared that both gentlemen were swept away with the bridge, and perished in the torrent. Four linemen who were set to watch the bridge while under flood were also carried away, three of whom were rescued from the trees in which they happily caught, but the fourth has, no doubt, shared the fate of the two unfortunate gentlemen.

The up mail-train has also been beset with danger and is hemmed in between two breaches near the station of Hursud. In front of it the Chota Tawa bridge is flooded and perhaps swept away by this time, and behind the banks of the Kalanurchaun have been washed away.

Telegraphic communication on both sides of Khundwa is interrupted, and messages pass by the Holkar Railway wire *viâ* Ajmere. The down mail detained at Dongargaum carries the English post, and up-country deliveries will be delayed some days unless the rain ceases and floods abate, of which there is little prospect at present. The new transfer yard at Gassipoora is under water, the ballast washed away, and rails and sleepers hanging.

The Holkar Railway down mixed train, which left Khundwa at 5-30 p. m. this evening, has not been able to proceed further than mileage 36 near Mortakka, owing to the dangerous condition of the line, which is flooded.

WRITING from Nasick on Sept. 12, our correspondent says:—"Up to date we have had nearly 36 inches of rain, whereas last year we had but 18 to 19 inches. The fall of rain from Saturday last to last night was very heavy, for we had nearly 9 inches. The river Goodari was in full flood, as in 1872. The streets and roads were all flooded. The water of the river rose as high as 'Narroshunker's Temple Bell.' Fortunately no lives were lost. Some houses were, however, damaged. The fall of rain was general in the district. Locusts are doing very great damage."

OUR Nowsari correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 13, 1-15 a.m.:—"Very heavy rain fell on Saturday and Sunday; 12 inches were registered in 36 hours. The water began to rise in the river Poorna on Sunday, and it was at its highest on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. All the streets on the northern side of the town were flooded. About 8 houses in Langdawar, have fallen, and several houses in Dustoorwar and other flooded streets are in danger. The greater part of the road to the Towers of Silence has been washed away, and its bridge damaged. The railway bridge on the north Poorna has been swept away. Property worth nearly Rs. 30,000 has been destroyed in the town. Boats were sent into all the flooded parts of the town, by the order of the Sooba, and thus many lives were saved."

THE special train which brought on the Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and Bengal mails for England arrived at Bombay yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, and the Verona got away about 6-30.

The mails and passengers by the B. B. & C. I. line from Guzerat, the North-West, and Punjab, due here yesterday morning, were brought through by a train which left Umulsar at 2-30, and arrived at Bombay about 9 p. m.

The G. I. P. Jubbulpore mail-train due here yesterday morning is reported to have arrived about the usual time; but we have not received the Calcutta and Allahabad papers which ought in the usual course to have been brought by that train, so it would appear that for some reason the mails were not forwarded.

Telegraph communication with Guzerat, Indore, and Calcutta continues interrupted. We presume this explains why the usual daily telegraphic weather reports have not come to hand the last two or three days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, ladies' badminton afternoon.
Tent-pegging, Marine Lines, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 12th:—Ellora (s), from Calcutta.—Yesterday Venetia (s). Trieste; Merton Hall (s), Suez.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday: Ravenna (s), for London; Indus (s) Galle; Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia entered the dock yesterday.

TENT-PEGGING.—There will be tent-pegging and tilting at the ring on the Marine-lines ground this (Thursday) evening at 5-30 p.m.

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Shivshunker Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case of Mr. W. J. George *versus* Dhondoo Dadoojee, in which the defendant stood charged with tendering a bribe of Rs. 5 to complainant, who is Assistant Deputy Superintendent of the Government Central Press. The magistrate said that the accused, by his mere unsuccessful offer of a bribe, had rendered himself liable to punishment under section 116 of the Penal Code. He was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default of payment to undergo simple imprisonment for a further period of one month.

A CAUTION TO JURORS.—At the criminal sessions of the High Court yesterday, two gentlemen summoned to serve on the common jury failed to answer to their names. One of them, Mr. Abdool Hoosein Cumroodin, appeared in court after the jury had been sworn, and was discharged with a caution, his Lordship telling him that he was on the point of fining him, and that he should attend again to-day. Mr. Charles L. Smith, another defaulting juryman, was fined Rs. 20. Mr. Smith appeared just as the court was about to adjourn to the office of the Clerk of the Crown for the examination of some leper witnesses in a case of attempted murder, when his Lordship said he could not attend to him, and that he should come up again at the rising of the court. Mr. Smith did not, however, make his appearance again.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.—The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., in the chair. It appears from the directors' report for the year ended the 30th June last that the profits (amounting to Rs. 3,02,234-10-8) realised in the year under review were as satisfactory as they had been in previous years. The report was adopted, and an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 30 per share for the year ended the 31st December, 1881, as well as a further dividend of Rs. 30 per share, was declared. Mr. E. B. Carroll was appointed a director in place of Mr. F. Mathew, resigned. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and secretary "for their able management of the company's affairs." The usual vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings. We hold over a more detailed report of the meeting.

ASSAULT.—Chima Koossia was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Abdul Raymon, a tailor, on the night previous, at the Null Bazaar, and was fined Rs. 15.

THEFTS.—Raghoo Babajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, upon four separate charges, of theft of articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 3, the property of three persons. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Govind Kissen Bamta was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram of stealing an embroidered skull-cap, eleven handkerchiefs, and four pieces of cotton sheeting, of the collective value of Rs. 8-8, the property of Kessewjee Valjee. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—Mr. John Edgar, second officer of the British ship Great Victoria, reported to the police that on the 11th inst., at about 6-30 p.m., he missed a blue serge coat, a pocket of which contained a silver open faced lever watch, from his cabin. Inquiries were made, but no trace of the property was discovered. Another coat, belonging to the third officer of the vessel, Mr. Henry Sergeant, was found in the possession of a [illegible] of the vessel.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. [illegible]—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd September, 1882, was 42,541 maunds, and in money Rs. 15,475. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 2nd Sept., 1882.	Week ending 3rd Sept., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	4,518	3,018	1,500	...
Amount Rs.	2,627	1,662	965	...
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	27,632	33,189	..	5,557
Amount Rs.	6,619	9,065	...	2,446
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	513	814	..	301
Amount Rs.	111	230	...	116
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	...	8	...	8
Amount Rs.	..	17	...	17
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	7,295	5,211	2,084	..
Amount Rs.	5,897	4,170	1,727	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	8,123	3,887	4,236	..
Amount Rs.	1,186	285	901	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	5,346	3,746	1,600	..
Amount Rs.	2,015	782	1,233	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	2,487	2,353	134	..
Amount Rs.	1,228	1,154	71	..
STATE RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	4,201	211	3,960	..
Amount Rs.	4,292	152	4,140	..
GRASS—				
Weight Mds.	23,541	12,566	10,975	...
Amount Rs.	3,240	1,012	2,228	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,962	2,995	967	..
Amount Rs.	2,783	1,962	821	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	60,243	37,292	22,951	...
Amount Rs.	19,526	13,561	5,965	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	1,47,861	1,05,320	42,541	[illegible]
Amount Rs.	49,527	34,052	15,475	...

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I make bold to lay my grievance before you in the hope that some palliative measures may be adopted by the "powers that be." My husband, when he comes home, always greets me with a smile and kind words; but night is the time which tries his temper, for no sooner does he lay himself down to sleep than he starts up with such imprecations on his lips against the world, that your correspondent has to bear the brunt of all his ill-humour the whole night long, all through the abominable and ear-splitting noises made by the beating of "tom-toms" and such like instruments by a lot of domestic servants in and out of employ in our neighbourhood. Do you not think that I have good cause to invoke the mighty arm of the law, and will you not put in a word for poor distracted

POOTLIBAI?

Chundunwadi Agiary-street, Sept. 13.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.

Vinas Jaki Gonsalves and Moglie Lawrence Fernandez, Goanese, were charged with attempting to murder Francis Pereira, a leper, by putting white arsenic in his food. Mr. Telang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Russell for the defence.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The two prisoners are residents of Gosavli, a village near Bassein, where the wife of the prosecutor lived also. She was related to the second prisoner, being his sister-in-law. She was married to the prosecutor some twenty years ago, and lived with him three years as his wife. At the end of the three years the prosecutor was affected by leprosy and went to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment, whence he removed at a later period to the Jamsetjee Dhurmsalla opposite the Byculla Hotel. In June last, while the husband and wife were thus living apart, the first prisoner, whose wife was also a leper and had been ill for some time, made an offer of marriage to Rosie, the prosecutor's wife. She said she could not marry him as long as her [illegible] alive, and thereupon the first prisoner put it to her whether she would marry him if he murdered her husband. She gave no direct answer, but she, as well as the second prisoner, [illegible] would marry him (the first prisoner) on the death of her husband. Eventually, certain arrangements having been made, the two prisoners asked Rosie on the morning of the 23rd June to make cakes for them, as they intended to go to Bombay. When she had made the cakes, the first prisoner produced three packets of white arsenic, which he powdered and mixed with some of the cakes. When the prisoners were ready to depart, Rosie asked the first prisoner, "You are going to kill my husband, but what will you do with your wife, who is alive?" He said he would first kill her husband, and would afterwards kill his own wife or do anything else he pleased to get rid of her. She was then living apart from him in another village. The two prisoners, having arrived at the Jamsetjee Dhurmsalla about 9 o'clock in the morning, called the prosecutor, as the gate of the dhurmsalla had not been opened at the time. On his coming up to the gateway, the second prisoner gave him some molasses covered with plantain leaves and a small chattie containing molasses, while the first prisoner gave him a quantity of baked gram. They then left, saying they were going to Tanna. They accepted four annas, which prosecutor gave them to buy some food for themselves. Two hours later they returned to the dhurmsalla, the gate of which was still closed, and sat in the verandah of a Parsee's house near the dhurmsalla. The second prisoner was in liquor at the time and lay down in the verandah, while the first sat up beside him. At 2 p. m., when the gate of the dhurmsalla opened, the prosecutor, at the request of the prisoners, accompanied them to the shop of a cloth-seller situated at Null Bazaar, where some cloth was purchased; and thence to the shop of an umbrella-seller. They next went to a Bhundaree's shop and drank some toddy liquor. As the prosecutor was going away on the plea that the gates of the dhurmsalla were to be closed at 4 p. m., the first prisoner called him aside and gave him the three alleged poisoned cakes and a quantity of tamarind, saying they had got the cakes for themselves (the prisoners) to eat. The prosecutor and the prisoners then separated. The prosecutor, on arriving at the dhurmsalla, lighted a lamp and divided the cakes he had received from the first prisoner into smaller balls and distributed them to seven other Goanese inmates of the dhurmsalla, eating one or two of the balls himself. About 9-30 p.m., an hour after he had eaten the balls, he felt a burning sensation in the mouth, throat, and chest, and was afterwards seized with vomiting and purging. The other inmates of the dhurmsalla who had partaken of the sweetmeat came to prosecutor's room and made an uproar, saying, "What have you given us to eat?" During the night a report was made to the havildar of the dhurmsalla; and in the morning the persons who had partaken of the sweetmeat, seven in all, including the prosecutor, were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment. The molasses, the tamarind, &c., as well as the share of the sweetmeat given to Callee, woman, who had not eaten it, were taken away by a police inspector. The police afterwards proceeded to the prosecutor's village, whence Rosie and the two prisoners were brought down to Bombay. The portion of the sweetmeat taken away by the police was, on a chemical anlysis made by Dr. Lyon, found to contain common white arsenic. The tamarind which the first prisoner had given to the prosecutor was also found to contain white arsenic.

When Mr. Telang had made the opening statement for the prosecution, he proposed to call the prosecutor, a leper, as the first witness.

The court and the jury thereupon adjourned to the office of the Clerk of the Crown on the ground-floor of the court premises, where special arrangements had been made for the examination of the leper witnesses in the case, namely, the prosecutor and two other witnesses. The court was temporarily held as near the eastern doorway of the office as practicable. His Lordship used the desk of Mr. Farran, the Clerk of the Crown, while a large desk for the clerks served for the temporary purposes of the counsel in the case. A screen of bamboo matting had been erected on the eastern verge of the open corridor outside the doorway of the room, behind which the witnesses stood apart whilst giving their evidence. On their examination being over, the court adjourned into the Criminal Court upstairs, where the trial was continued. The three lepers were sent back to the dhurmsalla in a cart which had been specially engaged to bring them to the court-house.

Mr. Grennan, inspector of police, said in examination by his lordship that, since the arrest of the prisoners, he had been all over the dhurmsalla and found the place, especially the portion occupied by lepers, in a filthy state. There were altogether some 150 lepers in the dhurmsalla, who were allowed to go out from 2 to 4 p. m. each day; and when out, were permitted to mingle freely with the community, particularly with people in country-liquor shops. No precautions were taken to prevent infection. There were no proper sanitary arrangements at the dhurmsalla; and a good deal of mud and slush was lying about.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury for the defence, suggested that the real culprit in the case was the prosecutor's wife, who wished to get rid of her leper husband, and that the two accused were simply unconscious tools in her hands in the furtherance of a project which she had conceived to effect her purpose.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, invited their attention to the danger of attaching too much importance to the evidence of the woman Rosie, who was to all intents and purposes an accomplice in the attempted murder, unless her statements were, in the opinion of the jury, corroborated by independent testimony. His Lordship said that attempts on the part of dissatisfied wives to get rid of objectionable husbands were not uncommon in this country; and his Lordship mentioned one or two instances of the kind that had come within his judicial knowledge on the Appellate Side of the Court. His Lordship read the material portions of the evidence in the case, recommending the jury to give the prisoners the benefit of any reasonable doubt that might arise in their minds.

The jury, after a consultation of about half an hour, acquitted both prisoners, who were discharged.

The court adjourned at 5-35 p.m. until this (Thursday) morning.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

THE Rev. Mr. Squires cross-examined by Mr. Jacob.—

Q.—You are aware that every primary school has a local committee set over it consisting of the village officers and of other inhabitants of influence who can be induced to serve on it. What further steps would you take to awaken the interest of the[illegible] theirs?

A.—I was not aware of the existence of the village committees.

Q.—The Educational Department at present offers lump grants not exceeding Rs. 50 to indigenous and private schools that are not advanced enough to earn grants under the sliding scale of rates. What further encouragement would you hold out to these schools? I ask this because an answer of yours implies that indigenous schools are ignored by the department.

A.—I would not assert that it has been the fact, but the feeling.

Q.—When you recommend that the professors of Government colleges should inspect vernacular schools, do you mean that they should devote to that work some of the time that they now give to their college lectures, or [illegible] the professors should be transferred to insp[illegible] when they fall vacant?

A.—I meant that some of the professors would be doing better service as inspectors, in which department I consider European agency is necessary.

Q.—You state that in the last 25 years powerful forces have been at work to extinguish indigenous schools. Would you kindly state what these forces have been?

A.—The force of Government; the system of education which tends to put them out.

Q.—You have said that the indigenous schools in this presidency were for years unrecognised, if not ignored. To what period of years do you refer?

A.—I refer to the whole period, and to the policy throughout, especially before 1870.

Q.—Are you aware that the educational officers made minute inquiries as to the number and state of the indigenous schools in the years 1847, 1855, and 1863, as well as in the years mentioned in your fourth answer?

A.—I was aware.

Q.—Do you know that grants not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem were offered to indigenous schools in 1852, and that during Mr. Howard's administration as Director printed schoolbooks were gratuitously distributed to the indigenous schoolmasters?

A.—I was not aware of the fact.

Q.—You state that indigenous schools should be encouraged as much as possible, and you also say they are running a chance of being killed by too much attention. What do you consider should be the conditions on which aid should be offered to them?

A.—I do not think they should be converted into inferior schools, but should retain their own masters and their own system.

Q.—Has any organised attempt been made to do this?

A.—I have heard the proposal made and repeated.

Q.—Thirty years ago printed books were rarely used in indigenous schools. The official return for 1881-82 shows that more than 17,000 of the pupils in these schools, in British districts alone, now use the departmental books. Do you think that the cess school system has indirectly wrought this change in the indigenous schools?

A.—I believe the indigenous schools will advance, and this change you refer to is, I doubt not, due partly to the influence of the cess schools and the advance of education generally.

Q.—You say everything seems to mark out primary education as the special work of Government. Looking to the fact that the cess schools have won the confidence of the people, would you continue to develop the system?

A.—Yes, I would not check the system if the people wish to have it, I think that primary education should be the chief direct care of Government.

Q.—You are aware that Sir A. Grant introduced the grant-in-aid system in 1866, after consultation with the leading missionaries and managers of private schools. Were the rules which he framed favourably received by the school managers?

A.—I was not in India in 1866, and have no personal knowledge. Without such particular knowledge it is difficult to say to what part of the whole a special result may be due.

Q.—When the system had been one year in operation did Sir A. Grant invite the opinions of the school managers as to the suitability of the grant-in-aid rules, and did he afterwards modify the rules in deference to their wishes?

A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Can you instance any school, not maintained for private profit, which has ever been refused the benefit of the grant-in-aid rules?

A.—The schools that in 1876 were deprived of their grant-in-aid. I cannot name the schools, but I refer to the memorial dated 20th March, 1882, of the Bombay missionaries, sent to the Department. I cannot name any institution which applied for a grant and was refused. I alluded to the general principle that the establishment of Government schools discourages private enterprise.

Q.—Is it a fact that nearly every permanent private school in the presidency is aided by the Department?

A.—Yes, I believe it is aided.

Q.—Can you explain why in 1876 the Educational Department was compelled to call a conference of the school managers and to arrange with them a reduction in the scale of the grants.

A.—The reason was the falling off of the receipts in consequence of the famine, but the reduction was made almost entirely at the cost of aided schools.

Q.—Before and after 1875 the budget allotment for grants-in-aid was fixed by Government at Rs. 70,000. [illegible] more efficient began in 1875 to earn more than that allotment, what other motive had the Educational Department in cutting down the grants than want of funds?

A.—I suppose it was a question of funds, but my point is that the aided schools were the chief sufferers.

Q.—Can you instance any missionary or other private society that either in 1876 or at any other time prior to 1882 has officially represented its willingness to relieve Government of part of its educational work?

A.—I do not think any society has ever entertained any such idea. There has been nothing on the part of the Department to encourage such an idea.

Q.—Is it a fact that the department a few years ago abstained from opening an Anglo-vernacular school at Alibag because a mission school was already established there?

A.—I am not acquainted personally with Alibagh, but I know something about it.

Q.—The Educational Department registered a large number of mission schools in the north-east division last year, including a High School at Ahmednagar which will be a rival of the Government school there. What definite facts have you to adduce in support of your statement that if you had recently tried to establish a High School at Nasick in the adjoining zilla to Ahmednagar the measure would have been treated as a hostile act by the Educational officers?

A.—The High School in Ahmednagar has been registered since the Commission was mooted. We have often talked the matter over, and my opinion has been that the opening of a school at Nassick would be regarded unfavourably.

Q.—Did your society ever give the Educational Department any intimation that you wished to reopen an English school in or near Nassick?

A.—We felt it would be hopeless.

Q.—Is it a fact that when the Ahmedabad college was re-opened in 1879 the people of Ahmedabad were asked to take over the entire management of the institution and that the college trustees declined the responsibility?

A.—I know nothing about Ahmedabad.

Q.—You have stated that the Educational Department has always looked upon aided institutions with more or less of suspicion and distrust. Can you substantiate this with any facts, or is it only a general impression in your mind?

A.—I think that the whole policy of the department, as proved by its acts, has been to establish a compact Government system instead of an aided system. Antagonism is inherent in such a system.

Q.—Have you ever heard that Dr. Murray Mitchel and other missionaries engaged in education were invited by the Educational Department to assist in the examinations in Government institutions, and that the invitation was accepted?

A.—I had not heard it.

Q.—Did the Educational Department show any distrust towards the aided institutions during the time that one of the most influential missionaries in Western India was Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and during the year that he and other missionaries held high office in the Syndicate?

A.—I do not understand the question. The University is a different matter from the Department.

Q.—You have stated that the Educational Department has gone on multiplying its own higher schools. Are you aware that the number of Government Secondary Schools in 1880-81 was 18 less than the number open in 1871, and that the total expenditure on these in 1880-81 was Rs. 528 less than in 1871, while the Government expenditure on them was Rs. 31,000 less?

A.—I have not examined that class of schools separately.

Q.—You have strongly recommended that Government should at once announce its intention to close all its High and Middle Class Schools, would you do this in the face of strong protest from the people in places where there is no other school or no other than a denominational one?

A.—If a suitable grant-in-aid system were established I do not believe that there would be any opposition.

Q.—Has the Government or the Educational Department ever officially stated or implied in the last fifteen years that withdrawal in favour of missionary schools would be to hand over education to a propaganda?

A.—The Government as a Government and the Department as a Department would not make such a statement, but I quote their supporters and I refer to the *Educational Record*, in which Mr. Lethbridge's letter occurred. I cannot state in what number.

Q.—You state that schools and colleges from which all religion is excluded will never be supported on any large scale by the willing offerings of the people. Do you think that the foundation of the Elphinstone Professorships in 1827 and the voluntary cess school system in 1865 are not instances to the contrary? How also do you account for the native States in Kattiawar and the Southern Mahratta Country founding secular schools and colleges?

A.—The schools you refer to are maintained by a Government.

Q.—You state that Government institutions should not receive larger assignments of State funds than aided institutions. Are you of opinion that the present efficiency of the Government institutions could be maintained if the salaries of the employés were reduced to what the managers of missionary schools are for exceptional reasons willing to accept?

A.—I do not think the salaries need be unduly reduced The native community is, I think, quite able to maintain their own colleges and schools.

Q.—The Government of India in 1867 declared that the principle of the grant-in-aid system was to supplement private resources that were of themselves insufficient to maintain a useful institution in a state of efficiency. Can you quote any passage in the education reports which argues that a school however excellent, that affords a livelihood to a staff of teachers should not be aided?

A.—The policy of the Education Department has been against the support of aided institutions.

Q.—Are you aware that on page 109 of the Annual Report for 1869-70 Mr. Peile expresses entirely contrary views to those you have attributed to the Department, and that he aided some of these schools?

A.—Whatever opinions have been expressed, support has not generally been given.

Q.—You say that a more liberal policy prevailed towards the private institutions before 1872-76. Will you kindly explain what that policy was?

A.—There were grants for masters and for matriculation which were withdrawn.

Q.—You say that the number of Government Anglo-vernacular schools rose in 1879-80 to 107. Are you aware that 72 of these were local cess English classes opened by the district committees for the schools were [illegible] the Government middle [illegible]

A.—No

Q.—You deprecate the retention of Government schools and colleges as exemplars to the country at large. Would you maintain that the organisation of the Fort High School, Bombay, and of the two native High Schools in Poona is not modelled on that of the Government High Schools in which the managers had themselves been educated.

A.—What I have said is that it is unnecessary to maintain High Schools for models. The Mission schools have been a model.

Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A., said that fro[illegible] January, 1869, he had been Acting Professor or [illegible]sistant Professor of Sanskrit, mostly in the El[illegible]stone College. He had also been Uni[illegible] Examiner in Sanskrit since 1866 and was a [illegible] of the University Syndicate for about ei[illegible] The system of primary education in th[illegible] Presidency did not seem to him to b[illegible] development up to the requirement[illegible]munity; for the educational aut[illegible] obliged to reject applications for th[illegible] of schools for want of funds. It [illegible] placed on a sound basis. Primar[illegible] sought for by all people except, [illegible] the Sudra cultivators and bod[illegible] also the lowest castes, such as M[illegible] and Chambhars or shoe-makers. [illegible] these classes held aloof was an[illegible] another was that in the pursuit of [illegible] occupation they did not feel any great necessity for it. He did not remember having seen many or any Sudra cultivators among the students of the Elphinstone College. Nearly every large village which had not a Government school had an indigenous school; and there were some in towns also. Indigenous schools were not i[illegible] his opinion a relic of any ancient village syste[illegible] They simply depended for their existence on the [illegible] of demand and supply. Some sort of instru[illegible] for their boys was required by members [illegible] Brahman and other higher castes; and the[illegible] men with no better means of livelihood w[illegible] meet the demand. These therefore ope[illegible] and keep them going so long as it is [illegible] them. The principal drawbacks in th[illegible] schools were these: 1.—Though [illegible] real want and consequently must [illegible] exist, there was no guarantee t[illegible] school would continue to exist [illegible] 2.—There was not arrange[illegible] providing masters. 3.—Th[illegible] responsible to none, [illegible] irregular in his wor[illegible] tion was too low. [illegible] would in some [illegible] a grant-in-aid to t[illegible] Government in his opinion could not at present depend on anybody for the supply of elementary instruction in rural districts, except on the natural operation of the law of demand and supply. The funds would be better administered by local Boards and district Committees, if they were so constituted as to combine the popular element with so much of the official as would simply direct and watch. The primary education of the district might be wholly entrusted to such bodies; but the Department of Public Instruction should lay down the standards and arrange for inspection. The effects of the withdrawal of Government from higher education could not but be injurious to its interests. The people themselves were not yet qualified to undertake the work. For the generality did not understand and appreciate the value of higher education; and even if they did they were not capable of organised and united action. Instruction in the Vedas and in the Sanskrit Sastras the people at large did appreciate. They saw that the study of these was gradually dying out; but the only efforts hitherto made for promoting it were the establishment of a school for the Sastras of an inferior sort at Nasik, to which the Educational Department gave a small grant-in-aid, and of another at Poona, the expenses of which were defrayed by one of the Gujarati Maharajas, as well as of a school for the Vedas at Ratnagiri, the income of which was very trifling. There was no guarantee that any of the last two would continue to exist even for the next two years. Just as indigenous primary education depended upon individual effort, so did education of this sort. In his opinion there were no individuals or bodies in the Presidency generally that would come forward and aid in the establishment of schools and colleges. The effect of the withdrawal of Government must be to throw higher education into the hands of Christian religious societies. This would be injurious to the cause of higher education; for institutions conducted by religious societies in this Presidency had been far less successful than those under Government management. And of the two colleges of this description that had been affiliated to the University, the Free General Assembly's had shown but very poor results. The Deccan College was more than thrice as efficient as St. Xavier's, and more than five times as successful as the Free General Assembly's. And yet the total expenditure of the last college in 1880-81 was Rs. 18,000, and that of the Deccan College, Rs. 54,002; that was for a sum of money three times as large the Deccan College graduated more than five times as many men. It must also be borne in mind that money was not the sole agency available to missionary societies. Religious zeal formed a very important part of the resources at their disposal, and its place must be sup[illegible]ment educational institutions. But another and a more serious objection against Government withdrawing from higher education and assisting missionaries by grants of money to do its work was the violation, that it involves, of the cardinal principle of British Indian Government, viz. religious neutrality. This action of Government would have the appearance of its having abandoned its function of civilizing the races under its rule and assumed that of proselytizing them. Even the grants that were at present given to such schools and colleges involved a violation of religious neutrality in principle. But since excellent Government institutions of the kind were available to satisfy the educational wants of the people, this matter attracts little notice and was not felt as a grievance. The natives themselves were not in a condition to conduct higher education while primary instruction was sought for and given by spontaneous native agency. No institution for higher education should be made over to a private body. Neither should any such existing institution be closed. Since the Department of Public Instruction was organized in 1855, primary education had very greatly developed, and they had now about ten times as many schools as they had before, but the number of colleges continued to be the same. Higher education should be fostered by Government, not only for its civilizing influence, but because it was the only means of improving its own administration of the country, if it must employ native agency. The administration of justice throughout the Presidency had admittedly vastly improved within the last twenty years; and this was solely due to the fact that highly educated natives had been employed as Subordinate Judges, and had become Vakils or pleaders. If the Deccan College was reduced to a lower grade, the candidates passed by it would have to go to the Elphinstone College to read for the higher examinations. It was perfectly possible for a non-Government institution of the higher order to become influential and stable when in direct competition with a similar Government institution, provided it had got funds, and, above all, good teachers who would zealously devote themselves to their duties. If, however, a foreign religion was taught in that school, that would be so much against it in its way to influence and popularity. Educated natives in his province did not readily find remunerative employments. Still there were no complaints. They did find employment eventually in the Educational, Revenue, Customs, and Judicial Departments, and sometimes in Native States. There were a few instances of Bombay mercantile firms having taken graduates. The practice of the law was also open to them. The attention of teachers and pupils was almost exclusively devoted to the requirements of the Matriculation Examination of the University, but not unduly so. For the standard of that examination was a good standard for general education, and those who pass that examination were generally well-fitted for the ordinary occupations of life. The number of pupils in secondary schools who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination of the University was not unduly large. No scholarship system common to the Government and aided colleges, or in connection with the University, had yet been founded by Government. The vernacular and English text-books used in the schools contained some moral lessons; but original prose and poetic works were taught in colleges, and there could, of course, be nothing of the kind in them. But it appeared to him, that placing dry moral precepts before young men, was not a very efficacious method of making them virtuous or instilling moral principles into their minds. The teacher's effort should be directed to the cultivation of the emotional side of the pupil's nature wherein lay the root of morality, and to the formation of tastes. For this purpose nothing, he believed, was better suited than the best prose and poetic literature of such a great country as England. History too, if properly taught, was calculated to promote the same end. The imputations cast upon the morality of educated natives were groundless. The general moral tone was healthy, though there might be exceptions. Many years ago, in his native village, stories of corruption in the native judicial service were very common; but now they had almost disappeared and the people had confidence in their subordinate judges as regards this point. There were, he believed, some atheists and sceptics among the educated natives, but that was by no means due to the instruction imparted in Government colleges. In English thought, the agnostic and atheistic side had at present acquired prominence; and India being now intellectually affiliated to England, as well as politically, it must be expected that all phases of thought in that country should cast their reflections here. But to this influence the students of missionary as well as Government colleges were equally open, and the result in both cases was the same. With reference to the points involved in this question, he had to observe that the tendency to specialise the studies of students had lately become too strong. At present, the general education of a young man, for the most part, stopped at the Previous Examination. History and philosophy were put down as optional subjects for the B. A. degree, while the quantity prescribed for the Previous Examination which was compulsory on all, was insignificant. University Professorships instead of those at present in connection with the colleges, would do more harm than good. In present circumstances they wanted tutors and not mere lecturers, and the Professors in the colleges were in effect tutors. But University Professorships to be held by the natives of the country, with small salaries attached to them, were very desirable. Government would not be justified in withdrawing from an existing school or college in order that an institution in which a religion objected to by the people as antagonistic to theirs was taught, might flourish. Such action on the part of the Government would not unjustly be construed as springing from a desire that the people should be taught that religion, and, if possible, become converts to it.

Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, Principal, Gujarat Training College, Ahmedabad, said in his evidence that the indigenous schools were to be found i[illegible] all the towns and many of the large villages. He [illegible] nowhere met with any proofs of their being a [illegible] of an ancient village system, though he cou[illegible] say that in no village was a school a par[illegible] body politic and was supported by an assi[illegible] land. More probably they were called in[illegible] by the wants of the traders, and to t[illegible] were chiefly patronised by the tradin[illegible] masters punished the boys at the [illegible] parents for mischief done at h[illegible] ments consisted of pinching the [illegible] ear, boxing on the cheek with [illegible] ing, caning and flogging o[illegible] parts of the body, making [illegible] get up so many times, [illegible] ears with his hands, [illegible] hands behind his nec[illegible] the neck between [illegible] making him sit do[illegible] [illegible]

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The advantages which [illegible] as a means of bringing intimations [illegible] before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business advertisement read by thousands of passengers on [illegible] station platform for the trifling monthly ex[illegible]ture of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six [illegible] or more will be allowed a discount of ten [illegible] on twelve stations or more twenty-five [illegible]

[illegible] to be delivered at the "BOMBAY [illegible]E, whence they will be sent by the [illegible]rious stations selected by the [illegible] event of the contract termin[illegible] be brought back to Bombay [illegible] of the Advertiser. [illegible] long periods. [illegible]pply to THE MANA[illegible] Rampart Row,

[illegible] P. R. LINE.

[illegible] Parus, Dapki, Akola, Boregaum, Katipurna, [illegible]ortizapoor, [illegible]ona [illegible]

[illegible] Doodoor, Goodoor, Goolburga, Shahabad*†‡, Wadi, [illegible]lwar, [illegible]lagherry, [illegible]pore [illegible]

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA, KURRACHEE, LUCKNOW, BENARES, BOMBAY, POONAH, CAWNPORE, LAHORE, MADRAS, AGRA, DELHI, DARJEELING and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

D. W. D.

FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old ... ...Rs. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old ... ... „ 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

PIANOFORTES.

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS may now be seen the largest and most VARIED STOCK of PIANOS ever brought together in any establishment in India.

The many years and great practical experience our Manager has acquired, as to the class of instrument best calculated to withstand the effects of this climate, places us in a position to offer Pianos DEVOID of the MANY DEFECTS peculiar to most instruments imported, such as

1st—Nonflexible touch.
2nd—Badly repeating actions.
3rd—Metallic jingle in Bass at touch of pedals.
4th—Loss of brilliancy of upper notes after a few years' use.
5th—Snapping asunder of the cast-iron plate at Bass end.
6th—A touch suitable only for a Lady, but calculated to yield to the heavier manipulation of the masculine hand.

All the above mentioned objections are overcome by the following IMPROVEMENTS in Pianos imported by us:—

1st—Light check actions.
2nd—Double repetition touch.
3rd—New American or Steinway system of dampers.
4th—Agraffe to iron frame in Treble.
5th—New improved solid entire iron frame.
6th—The 1st and 2nd qualities combined make a touch unequalled for light and rapid playing of amateurs, as also for the hard and continuous work of professionals.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

[illegible] & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

[illegible]PAIGN WATCHES

BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced, Rs. 25. In hunting case, Rs. 30. In half-hunting case, Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOS[illegible]DYNE

[illegible]-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the [illegible] most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating [illegible]nd Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if [illegible] never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

[illegible]nds of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered [illegible] on the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent [illegible] people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought [illegible] is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish [illegible]ALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia [illegible]plaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life [illegible] to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

[illegible]e large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some [illegible]upulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—
[illegible]TANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, [illegible] blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words [illegible] LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable [illegible]missioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
[illegible] LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England.
[illegible]E SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—
[illegible]ulla, and Poona.
[illegible]gate & Co., Calcutta.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Stree
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
[illegible]d all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

"Applications for Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LD., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for severa years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY.
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR [illegible] or the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

Fifteen Rupees. Twenty Rupees. Thirty-four Rupees. } THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do'	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 8 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS............ (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE ...	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL ...	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL ...	3	1 0 0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 perdoz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted rom medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
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LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865 ....£1,192,476 7 11 | 1875 ....£3,258,437 10 9
1870 ....£1,924,012 3 5 | 1880 ....£4,528,512 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

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For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
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Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.

The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE
Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.	Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	29 0 0	63 11 4	40 2 0	25	26 3 4	57 10 0	36 4 8
30	31 0 8	67 12 8	42 13 4	30	28 1 4	61 5 4	38 12 8
35	34 5 4	72 2 8	45 14 0	35	31 1 4	65 4 8	41 8 0
40	39 3 4	77 10 0	49 8 8	40	35 7 4	70 5 4	44 13 4

Claims paid without the usual delay of three months.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, Tables of premia and full information may be had on application to

GRAHAM & CO., Calcutta,
General Agents for India,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
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12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
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20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ....„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 14. Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy ....As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Ruede Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Commander A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour from London this morning at 9 o'clock, with the European mails of the 25th August and the following passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Oakshott.
Capt. and Mrs. Whitaker. Mr. Bryan.
Mr. E. Nicholl.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Stevens. Mr. A. Wolfe.
Surg.-Major Lang. Mr. Thelluson.
Capt. Walker. Mr. O'Sullivan.

FROM LONDON.

Mr. Bowen. Mr. Drakeford.
Mr. Taite.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. Baker.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 19TH TO 25TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.]

THE Queen's departure for Scotland, which had been fixed for to-day, has been deferred until next week.

The two Houses of Parliament met on Friday afternoon, but no business was done beyond the Royal assent being given by commission to a number of Bills. Both Houses then adjourned until October 24.

Mr. Gladstone has been cruising in the Channel with Lord Wolverton's yacht. On Sunday he attended Divine service in the chapel of Portland Prison. The cruise was abruptly brought to a close on Tuesday owing to bad weather. The Premier landed at Weymouth, and proceeded by train to Lord Wolverton's seat at Iverne Minster.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, Liberal, being the only candidate nominated, was elected on Saturday M.P. for Halifax, in place of Mr. Hutchinson, resigned.

The polling in the Hadington Burghs resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Craig Sellar, by a majority of 289 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Seton Karr.

The Malabar troopship, with drafts of Artillery and Infantry for Egypt, left Portsmouth on Saturday. The Queen embarked on board her steam yacht from Osborne, and met the Malabar and accompanied the vessel as far as the Warner Light.

There was a sham fight at Aldershot on Friday, in which several regiments of Militia and Volunteers took part with the regulars.

Cetywayo visited Windsor Castle on Saturday, and was taken over the State apartments. On Wednesday he visited Woolwich Arsenal.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science began on Wednesday at Southampton. Dr. Siemens, President for the year, delivered an address on Electric Science.

The Annual Conference of British Pharmaceutical Chemists was opened on Tuesday at Southampton. Professor John Attfield, the President, delivered an inaugural address.

Mr. Leigh Smith and the crew of the Arctic exploring ship Eira were safely landed on Sunday at Aberdeen from the steam whaler Hope, which had been sent under the command of Sir Allen Young to their relief. The Eira was wrecked off Franz Josef Land, and the crew made their way in their boats to Matotchkin Straits, Nova Zembla, where they were found by the Hope.

Mr. J. C. Molteno, Chief Minister at the Cape of Good Hope, has been created a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Finigan, M.P. for Ennis, who recently announced the resignation of his seat in Parliament, has been attacked by paralysis, and his recovery is very doubtful.

The deaths are announced of the Dowager Countess of Rosebery and of Sir Woodbine Parish, formerly of the Diplomatic service, aged 86.

Mr. Guildford Onslow, formerly M.P. for Guildford, died on Sunday, aged 69.

Mr. Charles Kickham, formerly a prominent member of the Fenian Association, and who underwent imprisonment for treason-felony, died in Dublin a few days since.

The cricket match between Leicestershire and Norfolk was won by the first named by 10 wickets. Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire by an innings and 45 runs. The match between Cambridge, past and present, and the Australians was won by the Cambridge team by 20 runs. The match between Notts and Middlesex was drawn unfinished. Kent was defeated by Lancashire by 204 runs. The Australians defeated Somersetshire by an innings and 19 runs. Surrey was vanquished by Lancashire by an innings and 21 runs. Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by 20 runs.

A Great Western train, entering Wolverhampton Station on Monday, ran off the rails, and, mounting a platform, two carriages were wrecked. The engine-driver was killed and several passengers were injured, but none, it is believed, mortally so.

The fishing smack Adventure, of Grimsby, has been run down by the steamer Woodstock off Flamborough Head. Six of the crew were drowned, the master and three men being saved.

A number of persons were summoned on Saturday before the magistrates at Hanmer, Flintshire, for being present at a cock fight at Bangor-is-y-Coed. Two of the defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined £2 each and costs.

William Turner, convicted of wife murder, was executed in Liverpool Gaol on Monday.

Mr. Trevelyan, M. P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, has visited Londonderry and Belfast, and, in reply to an address, he declared the determination of the Government to wage undying war against outrage and crime.

A new organization has been started in Ireland, under the title of the Irish Labour and Industrial Union. A meeting was held in Dublin on Monday, when Mr. J. M'Carthy, Mr. Parnell, and other members of Parliament were present, and advocated measures for the improvement of the Irish labourers' position.

The Dublin press inveighs against the sentence passed on Mr. Gray, M.P., and a subscription has been started to pay the £500 fine, but hitherto little more than £50 has been raised.

A party of man visited on Thursday week the house of a farmer named Joyce at Maame, Galway, and shot Joyce, his wife, mother, and daughter, and wounded his two sons, one of whom has since died. Ten men are in custody on suspicion.

John Leahy, a farmer at Scarteen, near Killarney, was dragged from his bed by a party of disguised men, who shot him dead in the presence of his wife and children.

Patrick Walsh was tried last week before a Dublin jury for the murder of Martin Lyden at Letterfrack, but the jury could not agree on a verdict. Walsh was tried again on Tuesday, and a verdict of guilty was returned. Sentence of death was pronounced.

OBITUARY.—Gen. Francis Straton, Mad. Cav.; Sir W. Parish, K. C. H.; Mr. Guildford Onslow, late M. P.; Dowager Countess of Rosebery; Mr. R. Alexander, late B. C. S.; T. Clarke, J. P. and D. L. for E. Yorks; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Heathcote, J. P. and D. L. for Wilts; C. H. Tandy, Q. C., of Dublin.

Sir G. Wolseley began active operations on Saturday, and the plans thus far have been most successfully carried out. A large number of ironclads and transports, with troops, started on that day with the ostensible object of attacking the Aboukir forts, but after a brief stay in the bay the force proceeded to Port Said, where they landed and occupied the town without resistence. The next day Ismailia was occupied, and the Canal was temporarily closed to merchant vessels to allow of the transports bringing up troops. This operation was effected on Wednesday, and the Canal was re-opened. Nefiche was bombarded, and at Cholouf an Egyptian force was routed.

The Khedive has appointed a new Ministry, with Sherif Pasha as President.

The Anglo-Turkish Military Convention has not yet been signed, the Porte being unwilling to accept certain conditions imposed by the British Government. Lord Dufferin has formally complained to the Porte of the prohibition of the export of mules for service in Egypt, as being a measure hostile to England.

M. de Lesseps, who has been unremitting in his protests against the British occupation of the Canal, is, with his son, about to return to Paris.

The French papers disapprove of the action of England in Egypt, but some of the more moderate journals regard it as unavoidable.

The German press generally commend the operations of Sir G. Wolseley, and consider the action of England to have been justified by circumstances, but they intimate that questions may arise later of a serious nature.

A letter from the Pope to Cardinal M'Cabe has been published in the Paris papers. His Holiness refers at length to the disordered condition of Ireland, and strongly denounces secret associations and acts of violence.

It is reported from Durban that the news of Cetywayo's intended restoration has been received with alarm by the Natal natives, particularly by the Swazis.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

OCCUPATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

SEIZURE OF ISMAILIA AND PORT SAID.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY commenced active operations on Sunday, although not in the direction so openly announced. Instead of bombarding Aboukir, the fleet, after darkness had set in on Saturday, steamed on to the Suez Canal and seized every point. The official report says:—The general idea of the operations was to seize at daybreak Port Said, Ismailia, and Serapeum. Port Said to be taken by Captain Fairfax and the Naval Brigade, Ismailia by Captain Fitzroy and the crew of the Orion, and Serapeum by the Seaforth Highlanders from Suez, with the Engineers and two naval guns.

Rear-Admiral Hoskins sent the following official despatch to the Admiralty on Sunday from Port Said:—"Made all arrangements yesterday. Commander Edwards during night with boats of squadron occupied Canal, dredges, barges, &c., as well as Kantara, an hour before daylight. Fairfax occupied Port Said, and Fitzroy Ismailia. All went without hitch. Fitzroy shelled enemy out of Nefiche. Commander Kane slightly wounded. Port Said troops laid down arms. Khedive's Governor replaced. All perfectly quiet. Telegraphic communication with Kantara and Ismailia restored. Sent immediately 340 marines in Dee and Ready to reinforce Fitzroy. One ship ashore in Canal, but vessels can pass. Admiral and General in sight."

The following further telegrams relating to Sunday's operations have been received at the Admiralty:—

From Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Ismailia:—"Nefiche occupied without opposition. Enemy fled."

From Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.—Suez, Aug. 20.—"Captain Hastings, in command of seamen and marines of Seagull and Mosquito, assisted by 200 Highlanders, under Major Kelsey, proceeded this (Sunday) morning to Chalouf, *via* Maritime canal. Found 600 enemy strongly entrenched behind station. Landed and defeated them, capturing 45 prisoners, one small cannon, and quantities of arms, ammunition, and stores. Our loss, two Highlanders drowned, Hind and Reeves. B. Davis, A.B., Euryalus, and ward-room steward, Seagull, wounded. Enemy had about 100 killed and wounded. Bank fresh-water canal Chalouf cut by enemy, but since repaired and guarded. Brigadier reconnoitered in force at the same time in the same direction. Transport Merton Hall arrived with 7th Bengal Infantry. French troopship Shamrock entered Canal this morning."

From Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett:—Suez, Aug. 21.—"Enemy's loss, yesterday, 168 killed; 62 prisoners, including 27 wounded."

From Rear-Admiral Sir F. Sullivan:—Port Said, Aug. 21.—"Canal Company have resumed working of Canal. All going smoothly."

SAILING OF THE SECRET EXPEDITION.

The *Times'* correspondent on board the Calabria says:—It was announced by the authorities that the secret expedition would proceed to Aboukir, and it was generally assumed that it was intended to reduce the forts there; but, although the ships arrived at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon they merely gathered in formidable array before the naked and desolate shore, anchored there, and four hours afterwards, as soon as it was dark, slipped quietly away. The Calabria carried three parties of Household Cavalry, with their horses. All along the decks peered the heads of restless chargers, silently sweating in their narrow stalls. The sufferings of the poor brutes on the lower decks must have been terrible, but no relief was possible. General Drury-Lowe thinks that an arrangement for driving air through the row of stalls by means of a steam-engine might easily be effected on the steamships. We started without certain knowledge of our destination. Lieutenant Thompson, R.N., was acting under sealed orders not to be opened until he had anchored in Aboukir; and when they were opened they were found to order us to proceed again eastwards at eight o'clock. A Greek caique was warned out of the way, as she was about to sail across our bows, by a loud whistle, and immediately afterwards we cast anchor. The sunset was worthy of the pencil of Turner or the pen of Ruskin. The orb by which men work and battle sank with surprising quickness into the shimmering waves, and left the moon gleaming pale and trembling in a faint purple sky, changing by delicate gradations of gray and flaming chrome into a crimson flush upon the water. Then the ship lights shone out—red, white, and green—for miles and miles above us on every hand; and while messengers were galloping fast to bring Arabi to the rescue of the forts, the ships were quietly got under way again, and filed off into the night. The General, a man of diverse accomplishments, having altered with his own hand all the buttons upon his garments, went to his berth; others of us stretched ourselves upon deck, and except the creaking of the anchor chain and the ceaseless splash of the waves alongside, there was no sound to disturb the sleep of the brave men floating on to the morning's battle under the soft radiance of the summer sky.

THE OCCUPATION OF PORT SAID.

The little town of Port Said awoke this (Sunday) morning, says the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent, to find itself in possession of our blue-jackets. Shortly after three in the grey dawn, Captain Henry Fairfax, of the Monarch, landed with 492 men and two Gatlings, a party from the Iris being also sent at the same time. The latter body marched along the side of the town facing the beach, another division skirting the opposite side, while the main body advanced direct into the heart of the town, all three meeting at the extreme west of the European quarter, and forming up on the narrow neck of land that separates the European from the Arab quarter, so as to cut off the escape of the rebel soldiers. The marines, under Captain Fairfax and Major Scott, then quietly took up their position on both sides of the Khedive's barracks, the soldiers inside being all caught asleep—so that a very bad watch must have been kept. With such judgment were all the arrangements made, and so rapid and silent was our advance, that Captain Fairfax actually surrounded the barracks, without the slightest alarm being given. The soldiers thus surrounded, whose number is estimated at from 200 to 250, on being summoned to surrender at once laid down their arms before the marines. A most wholesome alteration in the attitude and temper of the native population has been the result of this admirably conducted operation. The Khedive's Governor, who had accompanied our force, addressed the soldiers after the surrender, and told them that if they remained loyal to the Khedive no harm would befall them. They then returned to barracks. The police remain loyal to the Khedive.

FIGHTING AT ISMAILIA.

A party of blue-jackets, 150 strong, under Commander Kane, left the Northumberland on Sunday morning, and proceeded for Ismailia. There they were joined by an equal number from the Carysfort, and effected a landing. They made a reconnoissance. The enemy who was there in some force, opened fire, and the result was that Commander Kane and three sailors were wounded.

The *Standard's* correspondent, telegraphing from Ismailia on Monday, says:—Soon after the Orient entered the Canal on Sunday evening the Catalonia ran hard aground. The Rosina Nerissa, with 900 marines, and the Euphrates, with the 60th Rifles and the 46th, went on, but the remainder of the transports anchored for the night. By morning the Catalonia was hopelessly fixed, but, fortunately, there was sufficient water alongside for the ships behind her to pass; and the Orient although an immense vessel, passed in safety, and came on the rest of the distance without accident. We found all the stations on the Canal already occupied by British sailors. Kantara, where the wire from Syria to Egypt crosses Canal, was also occupied. We arrived here at five o'clock in the afternoon, and found that the 60th and 46th had already disembarked. Preparations were at once made to get the Scots Fusilier guards on shore. I have gleaned the following particulars of what has taken place here:—Upon the occupation of the town by the blue-jackets, the Egyptian troops there were nearly surrounded, but managed to make their escape, firing a volley as they went. Commander Kane was slightly wounded. No other damage was done. When our people secured the telegraph office they sent bogus messages everywhere, and said that 5,000 English troops had already landed, thus preventing an attack by the enemy on the weak party of marines holding the town. From the tops of the Carysfort a railway train laden with troops was seen approaching. A shot was fired from the 25-ton gun sighted at four thousand yards. The shot struck the train plump in the centre, and overturned it. The enemy's troops retired hastily. The train still remains there. During the night the ship fired occasional shells over the town to deter any enemies who might be approaching. No alarm, however, took place.

LANDING OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

The Secretary for War on Tuesday received the following telegram from the General Officer commanding in Egypt:—"Ismailia, Aug. 21.—Ismailia occupied yesterday (Sunday) morning by the navy. I arrived here this morning about nine o'clock. General Graham took possession of Nefiche Junction at 10 o'clock. No enemy to be seen. Have saved enough carriages to make a train, but no engine. The troops are landing as fast as they can."

A correspondent, telegraphing from Ismailia on Monday, says:—This morning the General arrived with the marines, 60th, and 46th. At first the Canal authorities refused all assistance, but Admiral Seymour, who also arrived this morning, saw M. de Lesseps at once and smoothed matters. Everything is now at our disposal. M. de Lesseps now says that the English are his best friends, and that he is delighted to see them here. The General this evening reconnoitered the enemy's camp about seven miles from here. A few shots were fired.

Sir G. Wolseley on his arrival issued proclamations to the inhabitants and the army. In the former, he stated that the English army landed with the consent of the Khedive to restore order, and that the lives and property of peaceful inhabitants would be respected. Everything taken would be paid for. The proclamation to the army stated that the General relied on the soldiers to maintain discipline, and reminded them that corporal punishment being abolished, the penalty for disobedience of orders was death.

The Scots Fusiliers and the marines are encamped under a grove of trees on the fresh-water canal; the Rifles are in the town. Lake Timsah is crowded with shipping. The Batavian, with the Grenadier Guards, is just coming in. This leaves eight transports still to arrive.

ISMAILIA, Tuesday.—The entire expedition is now here. Besides 1,000 marines, the 60th, 50th, 46th and Scots Guards, all ashore. The Household Cavalry are now being landed. Nefiche Junction and forts form our advance post; from thence a chain of sentries extends around Ismailia. Sir Garnet Wolseley, General Willis, and the Duke of Connaught and staffs, were working on the pier late last night.

This morning a Council of War is being held aboard the Salamis. A vast crowd of smoking steamers now crowd the Lake Timsah, with the desert in the background; boats loads of troops towed by launches pass to and fro. As they land, parties of troops are marched up through the town amidst groups of astonished and abashed natives, and half jealous, half admiring foreigners.

The nearest camp of the enemy is at Ramses, about 10 miles hence; the next at Poiy, 14 miles away, their main position being 34 miles away.

All the enemy between Ismailia and Suez have abandoned their arms and baggage, and are making the best of their way across the desert to Zagazig.

ISMAILIA, Wednesday.—General Wolseley has abundantly made amends fo[illegible] erroneously supposed to have been put [illegible] the Battalion on previous occasions, b[illegible]ring them with General Wood's brigad[illegible]ally conveying to the battalion his [illegible] their services, as well as appointing the D Company to be his special guard of honour.

The Governor of Ismailia, who fled yesterday, returned to the town to-day, and tendered his submission. His palace has been utilised as the British head-quarters.

SKIRMISHING NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

On Sunday the 38th, 49th, and 75th Regiments started at about 4 p.m., under General Hamley, in the direction of Arabi's lines. A correspondent who accompanied the 49th says:—The Highland Regiments went ahead, and spread out in skirmishing order within about 1,000 yards of the enemy's outposts. The enemy opened fire, and their first shell fell right in the middle of the skirmishers, but lickily caused no damage. The second shell went far over our heads near the Ambulance department in the rear, after which the fire was pretty brisk and accurate. The men behaved admirably, feigning an occasional retreat, with the object of inducing the enemy to leave their earthworks, and without replying to the fire. The enemy's guns were next directed against a house situate exactly at the bend of the Canal. All this time we had to stand a tolerably continuous fire without reply. Suddenly at about six, the unmistakable sound of the 40-pounders was heard in our rear. Quickly in succession one after another, four shots whistled well over our heads and planted themselves with amazing accuracy apparently within a few yards of each other right into the enemy's earthworks. In another moment a similar sound was heard on our right, and we could see that the famous ironclad train, under Captain Henderson, had scented the battle from Gabari, and was advancing to our support. The enemy turned their attention to this new antagonist, which appears to excite their particular displeasure, and having had previous experience soon got the range on the line very accurately, and compelled the train to withdraw to some little distance. At seven o'clock the enemy seemed to have had enough of it, and an order was given to retire. At this moment the enemy opened a sharp musketry fire from long range. We continued to retire; the enemy seemed to advance, but it was getting too dark to see clearly, but we retraced our steps. Having fired half a dozen volleys in good style, the enemy retreated, and we then continued our return. When well out of range the enemy gave a parting volley, probably for the sake of having the last word. During the skirmish a shell knocked off the helmet of a private of the Gordon Highlanders, but the line did not swerve.

Sir A. Alison on Monday took out four companies of the Black Watch and deployed them as skirmishers in the open plain between Ramleh and Arabi's lines, while Sir Evelyn Wood, with two companies of the Berkshire Regiment, advanced along the Canal bank. As usual, it was a long time before the enemy took any notice, but at last he gave signs of life by sending a very pretty shot within a few feet of the Berkshire men at the bend of the Canal. A second shot in this direction was rather over range. Meanwhile Sir A Alison, accompanied by his Brigade-Major, Gordon, recently acting as Chief of the Police, and another aide-de-camp, had gone immediately opposite the enemy's guns. The scarlet uniform attracted attention, and Sir A. Alison, having only one arm, was probably recognised. The fire was at once turned on the little group, which thus drew off shells from Sir Evelyn Wood's force. The first shell went about 40 yards from the General, who began quietly walking back. Another went about the same distance beyond him. Lessening the range, two more fell a few yards short. All this time the General was moving slowly and the shots following him. The fifth cannon ball came about 15 yards behind, but at exactly the right elevation. Meanwhile, the 40-pounders did fair execution in the enemy's lines, who ceased firing; upon which, at sunset, our small force retired.

On Tuesday morning (telegraphs a correspondent) a party of Egyptian cavalry reconnoitered our line towards the Millaha junction. Bodies of infantry were observed moving on the left of the Egyptian position, and parties of men have again begun to work upon their entrenchments. The smoke of numerous trains is again visible behind their lines, and altogether the activity in the enemy's camp, which has for the last two days appeared deserted, has increased in a manner which would seem to indicate some complete change of plans on the part of Arabi. This afternoon a wing of the 79th advanced across the sand from Ramleh village, supported by the fire of the 40-pounder battery. But, whereas yesterday not a man of the enemy showed himself in response to the challenge, to-day we speedily succeeded in drawing a vigorous reply from the other side. The seven-inch guns of Kindji Osman threw two shells right into the outskirts of Ramleh. Other guns opened fire in various directions, showing that during the night their Artillery has been much strengthened, and a new battery has been armed with six guns which were not there yesterday. Infantry are visible in strength within the Egyptian lines, but these did not venture out. On Tuesday night unusual activity was manifest in the Egyptian camp. Three battalions of their infantry marched up the railway embankment towards Millaha junction, this being the first infantry reconnaissance that Arabi has attempted. The electric light was turned upon them, and the column at once halted, and fell back almost immediately.

On Wednesday morning it was found that, during the night, they had thrown up entrenchments on their extreme right, across the sands, towards Lake Aboukir, probably in consequence of the movement of the Highlanders on Sunday, which threthened to outflank their position. On Wednesday everything was quiet.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 23, 11 p.m.

It is rumoured that our troops have taken Maksama, and propose marching on Cairo.

I rode out to-day a short distance beyond the outposts; the distance between our vedettes and the enemy is about 700 yards, and appeared absolutely deserted. Two men whom I met stated that they were anxious to enter Alexandria, but feared being taken as spies, adding that 500 others would desert if they had an assurance that they would be received. I recommended them to come in with a flag of truce and explain the facts, but they seemed to hesitate. They stated that they had seen no proclamation of the Khedive, and had heard only that he lived and drank with the English. They said Arabi was at King Osman on Saturday, but had left hurriedly to go south, taking cavalry and infantry with him. They had heard nothing for any attack on Aboukir, but had been told the English would be blown up near Zagazig; also that 5,000 Indian soldiers had deserted to Arabi. This, they said, was firmly believed because the Indians were all Moslems, but they admitted that the stories about wholesale massacres of Egyptians, though given on the same authority, Arabi's, were not believed. Arabi had been very ill, and had nearly died; but was now better. Toulba, they thought, was dead. They were certain Hanfi had been poisoned for disputing with Arabi. Many men had disappeared from the camp; some said they had been poisoned, others that they had deserted. The camp at King Osman is breaking up; several trains have gone in the last two days.

FEELING THE ENEMY.

The following telegrams are from the *Times'* correspondent:—

ISMAILIA, Aug. 24, 10-55 a.m.

The Household Cavalry, with a force of Marine Artillery and two or three guns, moved this morning over Nefiche, towards the enemy's lines.

12-50 p.m.

The fresh-water canal is dammed near Nefiche, but it can easily be put in working order after the advance.

Some Indian Cavalry will shortly be here, and the country is favourable enough to their action.

Last night Major Fraser, R.E., the dashing officer who effected the occupation of this place last Sunday, marched along the fresh-water canal to some three miles beyond Nefiche looking for dams, &c. There he found a picket in some force. After a few shots the enemy's soldiers ran away at full speed. The gallant major has two brand new Remingtons and some prisoners to show as trophies of his exploit.

11-30 p.m.

While darkness yet reigned among the parched groves of Ismailia this morning, the Household troops received orders to prepare for their march, and in a marvellously short time all were standing by their horses, which were fully equipped, whether for furious encounter on the battlefield, or for a weary march, as fates should decree.

The troops presented a strange appearance, grimed and semi-bearded, with their clothes soiled, as they filed silently forth. At Nefiche, the advanced post of the army, the 84th Regiment joined the array, all being under the command of General Graham, Sir Garnet himself, with his Staff, directing the movement. I forgot to say that some of those admirable marines, who have already done such good service, were specially taken by the General commanding, also some Horse Artillery, with three guns. For some time nothing eventful happened as we rode to our outposts beyond Nefiche. The way passed a line of fortified huts and shelter trenches taken last Sunday by our troops. From this point the road lies over a breezy plateau of sand, past the camp of two regiments, the 46th and 84th, posted here, and up the slope of a small ridge of hills. On the top stood three or four soldiers, and all round the horizon were visible our sentries and vedettes. The country lay open for miles in front, in a succession of undulating and hilly ranges, but no sign of the enemy could be detected. Lying down in the sand, I swept every portion of the surrounding prospect with a glass until drifting sand filled my eyes and ears and compelled me to desist. I could see no tents, men, horses, or camels, and it was clear that Arabi's forces were massed many miles further west. The line runs straight through these ridges almost due west, and on reaching Ramses, eight miles from Ismailia, a sufficient proof of Arabi's skill and provision appeared. All round as far as the eye could reach the horizon was crowded with troops, and fire from the batteries immediately opened, causing the immediate deployment of the British. The disposition of our troops was very skilful. In the centre were the 84th, in shelter trenches hastily scooped out; in the centre of a remarkable mound of considerable height and great size was placed our feeble battery; and well to the right, straight as arrows, ran the lines of the Household Cavalry and Mounted Infantry. The first shot was fired about dawn, and for many hours no decisive step was taken on either side. The enemy show themselves as little as possible, and Sir Garnet does not like to advance until he knows what force is behind the sand-drifts. On the other hand troops like the Household Cavalry, the Marines and the 84th will not retire from an unseen enemy. While noting these things from what I thought an excellent position for viewing operations, a hundred yards to the rear of the mound where the battery was placed, and where Sir Garnet was examining Arabi's disposition, a shell flew whizzing close to the left of me, and the elevation was so good that the Headquarters Staff moved down lower. Shortly came another shell, which screamed angrily past at a very short distance; before long, another, directly overhead, bursting some 30 yards behind. As I moved eastwards to examine the position on the right I met General Drury-Lowe, who was somewhat inconvenienced by a frightened horse of enviable shape and paces. A colonel of Guards also dashed by for reserve ammunition. It is clear that the horses of the Guards are too heavy and unwieldy for this work. But the men sat like statues in a conflagration. Shells were now falling thickly, and it was evident that Arabi's troops were present in strength, especially artillery. The 46th were ordered early in the morning up to the support of those engaged, and within half an hour Colonel Richardson, a man who never forgets the rules of courtesy even in the hour of danger, had marched. Not much damage is done up to mid-day. A captain was wounded in the knee, and a few men and several horses are wounded, but the affair is merely playing at long bowls thus far.

I regret to say that the sweet-water canal has been dammed by Arabi's troops near Nefiche. When the troops move out, however, there will be little difficulty in removing the obstruction; and although some considerable amount of water had already escaped before the expedient of closing the locks at this end was resorted to, and the level of water had this morning fallen very perceptibly, sufficient remains, with the water to be condensed, as at Alexandria, for the supply of the troops and inhabitants until this malicious act has been neutralised.

No doubt the Egyptian general has a large force between our army and Cairo, and an obstinate resistance is to be expected at an early period of the march upon the capital. But Arabi's soldiers have not thus far, with the exception of the bombardment, shown any great store of courage.

The Lake presents an animated appearance to-day—it is covered with huge transports, lying at anchor or resting on the soft, muddy bed. Torpedo-boats and steam launches cross and re-cross continually; horses are swinging and kicking 40 ft. above the waves; and at intervals a strain of martial music sounds from the shore, where the soldiers are encamped by thousands under the acacias and lindens. Nothing is known of our future movements, but Sir Garnet has been out reconnoitring and he is not likely to linger here inactive with such troops at his back, I saw the Household Cavalry in the streets to-day, and men and horses absolutely dwarfed both bipeds and quadrupeds everywhere into insignificance. Arabi's soldiers are doubtless suffering great hardships, as the prisoners look worn and feeble.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

The correspondent of the *Temps* with the army in Egypt sends the following telegram, dated Port Said, Aug. 23:—

"The following is M. de Lessep's account of the occupation of Ismailia:—On Saturday morning the company's telegraph was cut near Suez. Our agent in that town received a message from Admiral Hoskins informing him that all vessels, even the company's boats, were prohibited from entering the Canal, and that force would be employed to carry out this order. A gunboat was stationed at the mouth of the Canal. The captain of the Forbin, a French despatch boat, protested. The traffic was still proceeding between Port Said and Ismailia. On Sunday, at 3 o'clock in the morning, Captain Fitzroy, of the English ironclad Orion, landed marines, who marched through the streets shouting and firing their muskets, although Arabi's followers had never come to Ismailia. They surrounded a fellah village, firing on the fugitives. At the same time the vessels bombarded Nefiche, where there had not been a soldier for three hours.

"The rest of the day was quiet. The families of the company's servants feard an attack on the part of Arabi; for, on learning what had passed, he warned M. de Lesseps that he would no longer respect the neutral zone. The families of the employés wished to pass the night on the lake. Captain Fitzroy authorized the women to go, but forbade the men to do so. He wished more especially to keep back M. de Lesseps, in case the town should be attacked. In the night of Sunday a few shells were fired into Nefiche. On Monday morning the infantry landed in perfect order. Admiral Seymour asked for pilots for the transports. The company replied that the telegrabh having been cut it was impossible to continue the service. M. Victor de Lesseps called on the Admiral and arranged a *modus vivendi*. The Admiral claimed priority of passage for the war vessels. This priority being contrary to the Firman declaring the company neutral, it declared itself ready to resume the service if England would undertake the responsibility of the delay caused to the commerce of all nations. General Wolseley and Admiral Seymour admitted the justice of this demand. Admiral Hoskins, charged by the Khedive with the police supervision of the Canal, promised a written certificte to the company, which, being re-assured, sent pilots to guide the transports."

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25, 11-15 a.m.—From the British outposts at Ramleh the enemy were seen yesterday evening removing tents from their position at Kafr-de-Dowar. This morning a number of tents, variously estimated at from five hundred to a thousand, were being pitched in front of the enemy's position; but this is believed to be only a ruse to mask the withdrawal of Arabi's troops. It is now confirmed that the enemy are making entrenchments near Heliopolis, a few miles east of Cairo.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, 11-10 a.m.—No movement of the enemy is observable this morning.

Fears of a water famine are reviving. The water now in the canal will not hold out beyond the 30th.

ISMAILIA, Friday, 6 a.m.—Six more fugitives were taken near here last evening, all carrying rifles.

Sir Garnet Wolseley went again yesterday to Serapeum on a visit of inspection. He returned last night, having found all in good order.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Thursday Evening.—Five hundred marines were landed last night, as there was a rumour of an intended attack, but the night passed tranquilly. Similar precautions seem to be in course of preparation to-night. Admiral Sullivan and Captain Fairfax reconnoitred in that direction this afternoon. The lighthouse is employed as a look-out and signal station.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25, 5-0 p.m.

The Austrian gunboat Nautilus is still lying off Aboukir.

M. Suzzana, the Austrian Consul, has made every effort to obtain the release of the officer and boat's crew belonging to that vessel who were made prisoners on Monday last, but hitherto without avail, and the emissaries whom he sent both to Aboukir and Kafr-ad-Dowar havenot yet returned.

M. de Lesseps, to whom the Consul telegraphed, replied that he could render no assistance in the matter.

It is rumoured that Arabi Pasha accuses M. de Lesseps of having deceived him with false promises in order to be able to sell the Suez Canal to the English, and has set a price upon his head.

Pending the arrival of Haida Pasha, the negotiations for the definitive constiution of the new Ministry remain in abeyance.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ISMAILIA, Aug. 22.—Since the successful engagement at Chalouif yesterday the enemy have left every position they held between Suez and Ismailia, and are retreating in disorder towards Zagazig. They are in considerable force at Tel-el-Kebir. Their advance guard, 3,000 strong, with some guns, holds a position about 10 miles from Ismailia. One battalion of Native Infantry has arrived at Suez. The Indian cavalry will come on here.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 23, 6-10 p.m.—The troops at present at Nefiche, with three squadrons of the Household Cavalry, two guns, and a detachment of Hussars and mounted infantry, will march to-morrow morning for El-Magfar, a place on the fresh-water canal, about four miles to the west of Nefiche, leaving one regiment to guard the bridge. The enemy has a force of 25,000 men, with 60 guns, at Tel-el-Kebir. The 7th Native Infantry Regiment has been ordered up from Seuz to Serapeum.

The Egyptian troops have cut the fresh-water canal near this town, but the stock of fresh water will suffice for some time.

The English have shot 10 Greeks who were detected in the act of looting.

Sir Garnet Wolseley intends pushing forward into the interior at once.

PORT SAID, Aug. 23, 6-50 p.m.—Ruchdy Pasha and Zulfikar Bey have been made prisoners by the British. Nineteen Greeks have been captured by the military police in the act of pillaging in the Arab quarter of Ismailia, and 10 of them have been shot.

The water in the fresh-water canal is falling perceptibly at Ismailia, and it is feared that Arabi's troops have diverted the course of the canal. The officers of the Canal Company have issued a notice requesting that the water be economised as much as possible, and prohibiting its use for the watering of gardens, &c. The Arabs have re-occupied the fort of Ghemileh, and are erecting fresh entrenchments.

More transports have arrived here this evening, and have entered the Canal. The town continues perfectly quiet. Seven officers of Arabi's army, amongst whom is Izzy Bay, the chief of his staff, have arrived, and given themselves up to the British authorities.

SUEZ, Aug. 23.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamers Hydaspes and Zambesi, chartered as transports by the Indian Government, arrived here at 6 a.m. on Monday and 9-30 a.m. to-day, respectively.

SUEZ, Aug. 23, 6-30 p.m.—The Canal is now open at this end, and vessels are passing through.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Although M. de Lesseps is now very accommodating, says the *Standards'* correspondent, some of his telegrams to Arabi have been intercepted of a very compromising character.

The Egyptian prisoners taken all say they have been forced by Arabi either to fight or be shot.

Arabi has threatened, when defeated, to hand over to the British commander documents which will prove conclusively by whom the rebellion was instigated. He is reported to complain bitterly of the desertion of those from whom he was led to expect substantial aid.

The British Government has bought the old Dutch hotel at Port Said for £78,000, instead of taking it without payment.

Lieutenant Edward Shadwell Hickman, of the Royal Marine Artillery, has died from fever at Alexandria. This is the first death among the officers of the land forces that has taken place from climatic causes in the present campaign in Egypt. The deceased officer was born in 1858.

A steamer has been chartered at New York by the British authorities to carry a load of mules to Egypt.

One man of the 49th had an extraordinary escape during a reconnaissance on Saturday. A shell passed between his legs, and its explosion carried away the seat of his trowsers. He was knocked over by the shock and covered with mud, but after being raised he was found to be entirely uninjured.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Cairo has been cut by the British military authorities in Egypt.

It is reported that Arabi has Italian and American officers with him and assisting him.

The Khedive has issued another decree ordering the Egyptian authorities to give implicit obedience to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who comes with his authority to re-establish order and tranquillity in Egypt. Any one opposing the General will be regarded as a rebel.

The police at Port Said on Monday arrested several Arabs for using threatening language towards the English.

A Greek present during the shelling of the troops outside Ismailia on Sunday describes the panic as utterly hysterical. The Egyptians were absolutely ignorant of whence shells came or how to avoid them, the vessel being, of course, invisible, and rushed about shrieking in abject terror or flung themselves on the ground weeping and bewildered.

Arabi is said to be greatly alarmed at the numbers of Bedouins who are flocking to his camp before Ramleh. He fears treachery and plunder in case of a reverse to his arms.

The hotels at Ismailia charge famine prices (says a correspondent). I was at first informed that there was no food or drink, and suggestions of bread, cheese, wine, beer, &c., were categorically negatived by the Greek waiters. Everything had been eaten by English officers, but my servant, an experienced Egyptian traveller, in the capacity of dragoman, happened to come in and presently reappeared bearing bread, cheese, a melon, and wine; and I afterwards saw and heard him in the garden, or rather thicket, of beautiful, densely-foliated trees, behind the house, receiving cigarettes and exchanging compliments with the mendacious attendants who had refused me food.

The only accidents sustained by our fleet during the movements of Saturday and Sunday were the loss of anchor and chain by the Iberia, and the stranding of the Catalonia, but the latter was speedily floated off.

A system of signals between the enemy's camp and Alexandria has been discovered, which Arabi carefully watched.

During the week, by Russian, Austrian, Italian, French, and Egyptian steamers, at least 1,200 people have returned to Egypt, for whom no employment is possible. The great square of Alexandria and the streets adjoining are filled with cafés, crowded with idle persons who for the present could not be worse off in their own countries.

The Khedive expressed to a correspondent, on Wednesday, his apprehension that Arabi would yet escape the net that is being woven for him by our Generals; and added that he hoped he would do so, because he could not reconcile himself to the idea of Arabi's being exhibited in London like Cetewayo.

The Austrian gunboat Nautilus, bound from Port Said to Alexandria, passed Aboukir on Monday last. Her commander, seeing a white flag flying, supposed that the forts were occupied by the British, and landed an officer with a boat's crew of 12 men, who were made prisoners by the Egyptians.

A schoolmaster of the Government schools from Cairo, which he left on the 14th, states that torchlight processions nightly paraded Cairo, men and boys calling on Allah to send death to the English—"Great Allah, send death to all Christian dogs." A Coptic Archbishop there is, for fear of his life, doing all that is demanded of him by Arabi. The latter is levying war contributions throughout the country; every fellah has to pay two to eight piastres per feddan, one-half of their cattle, and a measure of wheat.

The midshipman Mr. De Chair continues to be treated like a prince, all his wants being provided for, and about 8s. a day pocket-money for small necessaries being given.

THE ROADS TO CAIRO.

WHICH is the best way to get to Cairo has become a question of peculiar and absorbing interest to most Englishmen, and a glance at the map will show that it is an inland city, situated about equi-distant from all points on the Mediterranean coast line, and, therefore, from the two impotant ports of Alexandria and Port Said and the two mouths of the Nile at Rosetta and Damietta, respectively. The Suez Canal, having been constructed of adequate size for ocean-going steamers, constitutes in effect a new coast line for Egypt, and the port of Ismailia, situated about midway on this artificial coast line, is considerably the nearest, and in many respects the most convenient, port for Cairo. In a straight line Cairo is about 70 miles distant from Ismailia, while it is 120 miles from Alexandria; and, if a question of marching arises, then, having reference to the actual routes which would be followed in the two cases, Ismailia would enjoy the same relative advantage. As regards the other ports mentioned above, Port Said is ineligible for the passenger to Cairo, because it has no rail or road communication with the interior; while Rosetta and Damietta are both under the disadvantage of being situated on the branches of a river of vast importance in many respects, but of insignificant value as regards navigation. Finally, the ancient port of Suez is separated from Cairo by 75 miles of desert, to outflank which would take the traveller to Ismailia itself.

Railway communication between Rosetta and Cairo exists, *via* Alexandria, and there is also a railway to Damietta, so those two ports are happily not dependent upon the Nile alone as a means of inland communication. The present line from Cairo to Suez passes *via* Ismailia, the original direct line having been removed long since. The rapid construction of military railways by the Russians during the late war naturally raises the question whether the old Cairo to Suez direct line might not be relaid in a few days and Cairo be expeditiously reached by crossing the desert that way.

The old Suez Railway was carried out during the reign of Said Pasha. Long before that time, in fact almost as soon as railways were established in this country, materials for a permanent way were sent out from England for the Cairo to Suez line, but opposition on the part of certain French engineers delayed the execution of the works. Although the shortest route was selected for the original line—the present route being 70 miles longer—serious difficulties were encountered in working the traffic owing to the want of water. As no adequate natural supply existed on the route, water had to be carried by special trains and emptied into cisterns established at different points.

In the present day of powerful engines and large tenders little difficulty would arise from the absence of water. The run from London to Grantham, a distance of 105 miles, is done daily by the Great Northern engines without taking it in; so no doubt can be entertained as to the possibility of modern locomotives accomplishing the distance of 70 or 80 miles on the old Cairo and Suez line without any inconvenience to themselves or their passengers from the want of water. As a question of civil engineering, therefore, it may be taken as proved that if found necessary a railway could be laid and a service of express trains established in a direct line across the Arabian desert from Suez to Cairo within a few days of the arrival of the materials on the ground. The expediency of doing this when an admirable line of communication by rail and water already exists, via Ismailia, is, of course, a question which only the Commander-in-Chief could decide after passing in review all the elements of the problem, in which political considerations might have a place.

Before the construction of the old Suez line, the Anglo-Indian mails were conveyed across the desert along a track parallel to, but a little to the southwards of, that subsequently followed by the railway. Camels practically furnished the only means of transport up to 1845, when two-wheeled omnibuses, dragged by mules and horses, were introduced. Little was attempted at first in the way of road-making, as the natural surface of the desert was sufficiently hard and level in itself. Fifteen stations were established on the route, and stables were built and cisterns dug for the convenience of man and beast. Having reference to the circumstances, it may be conceded that the traffic was conducted with a reasonable amount of certainty and despatch. A few years afterwards Abbas Pasha gave orders for the construction of a properly macadamized roadway between Cairo and Suez, and about half of the work was actually executed and is still in existence. At the Cairo end the road was made 100 ft. in width, with metalling 16 in. thick, and a slightly raised footway, with ditch, was formed on each side. Of course, such a road would be quite sufficient for the passage of heavy artillery, and traction engines if necessary. Although it has been repaired little, if at all, during the past quarter of a century, it is [illegible] in as good a condition as ever, with the exception of certain portions which may have been damaged by the floods which at times, but very rarely, occur in this district. It will be remembered that in 1802, or long before any of these refinements in road-making and formation of cisterns and stations were attempted, Anglo-Indian army traversed the desert from Cairo to Suez in five marches on its return to India with the loss of but three men.

The present railway from Suez to Cairo follows the line of the Suez Canal as far as Ismailia, and thence turning westwards, runs parallel with the Ismailia fresh-water canal for some distance, and finally joins the system of railways of Lower Egypt near the important town of Zagazig. From Suez to Ismailia is 55 miles, from Ismailia to Zagazig 40 miles, and from the latter town to Cairo a further distance of 45 miles; hence the total length of the railway is 140 miles. As a fresh-water canal runs between the railway and the Suez Canal the whole way from Ismailia to Suez, it will be obvious that a practically inexhaustible supply of water exists along this route, although the greater part of it traverses a desert. Again, the said canal is a navigable one with locks, and is a part of the net-work of canals extending throughout the Land of Goshen. Supplies of all kinds—grain and green clover for cattle, and meat, poultry, vegetables, and fruit in profusion for man—can thus be obtained to any required amount, and be distributed along the route by rail or canal. Though double the distance of the old Cairo to Suez direct line, the advantages of the new route are thus incomparably greater.

Many studies have been made to ascertain if any natural facilities existed for the construction of a railway or canal in a position intermediate between the old and the existing line. Some years ago the Arab engineers carefully surveyed and levelled two routes across the desert, one in a direct line from Belbeis to Suez, which was that taken by Bonaparte in 1799, and the other from Belbeis, *via* Faid, on the Bitter Lakes to Suez. The first commences at Belbeis at a height of about 38 ft. above sea-level, and rises in a length of 40 miles by an almost uniform gradient of 1 in 260 to a height of 870 ft. From the summit it falls similarly by an almost uniform gradient of 1 in 150 to sea-level at Suez. The second route, from Belbeis to Faid, passes over a summit 450 ft. above sea-level, and from Faid to Suez there are several summits to be surmounted, the highest, however being only 150 ft. above sea-level. From Belbeis to Suez direct is a distance of 65 miles, and *viâ* Faid 71 miles.

In 1875 the late Khedive instructed his consulting engineer, Mr. Fowler, to make surveys and estimates for a maritime canal from Alexandria to Cairo and from thence to Suez. The latter portion involved a careful reconsideration of the question of finding an eligible route between Cairo and Suez as it was obviously expedient to avoid following the line of the existing Suez Canal farther than was absolutely necessary. The result of many months investigation by an experienced staff on the spot confirmed the conclusions previously arrived at as to the impossibility of laying out a canal across the desert between Cairo and Suez on any line materially differing from that followed by the present sweet-water and Ismailia Canals. The canal recommended by Mr. Fowler for construction followed the Ismailia Canal from Cairo to the ancient town of Rameses, in the Land of Goshen, a distance of 66 miles, and thence turning southwards traversed for 17 miles a low plain of sand with a slight admixture of soil, and finally joined the sweet-water canal near Faid, and followed its course to Suez. From Suez to Cairo by this route is a distance of 125 miles.

Before the construction of the Suez Canal it was necessary for Anglo-Indian troops to face the march across the desert to Cairo, but at the present time this necessity can hardly arise. Troops arriving on the Mediterranean coast would also find that the shortest and pleasantest road to Cairo, whether they went by rail, boat, or on foot, lay through Ismailia. From Cairo the railways radiate in all directions. Egypt, in proportion to its population is better provided with railways than either Austria Italy, Spain, or Portugal, and it is only 30 per cent. behind France. More than 1,100 miles of line have been constructed in a solid and substantial manner, and no town or even village in Lower Egypt is far removed from railway accommodation. The lines are practically level throughout. In fact, the country is so flat and compact that, having reference to the clearness of the atmosphere, an observer in a captive balloon might well command a view of a fair proportion of the whole of the present theatre of war.

As it appears probable that the Ismailia route will be the one used by, at least, a portion of our troops in their advance on Cairo it may be interesting to give some further details concerning it. The first station which is reached on the Ismailia and Cairo line is Nefiche (two-and-a-half miles). Here the fresh-water canal divides, one branch going to Ismailia, the other, passing through two locks, following the line of the Suez Canal down to Suez. After leaving Nefiche the line pursues the fresh-water canal, passing by El-Magbar, and reaches Lake Mausamieh, which is used as a reservoir for the canal. Fourteen miles from Nefiche is Mahsamah, where there is a station and irrigating sluices in the canal. The next station is Tel-el-Kebir, and it will be remembered that here it has been reported that Arabi has thrown up intrenchments. The village of Tel-el-Kebir is some little distance from the line, and it is reached by means of a drawbridge which crosses the canal at Kishlak. Five miles across the desert, in a north-westerly direction, is the town of El-Karaim. Tel-el-Kebir is situated in a luxuriantly fertile district called the El-Wady. This estate at one time belonged to the Suez Canal Company, but was sold in 1863 by them to the Government of Egypt for the sum of £400,000. At a distance of eight miles from Tel-el-Kebir the sweet-water canal divides at a place called El-Abassa-el-Sugra. One branch of it continues along the line of rail to Zagazig, the other travels in a south-westerly direction to Belbeis, which is about ten miles distant, and where the line, after it has made the detour by Zagazig, is met again. Following the line of railway, three miles from the division of the canal, the station of Abdu-Hamed is reached, after which the country is extremely fertile. Passing over two low irrigation canals at a distance of ten miles, we come to Zagazig, an important town with a population of some 38,000 souls, among which were many Europeans. Seven miles from here is Burdeu and six miles further on is Belbeis, where, as mentioned above, the new fresh-water canal from Cairo to Ismailia is met with again. The line now passes through a woody and fertile district. Branching off in a south-westerly direction it comes, at a distance of 17½ miles, to the town of Shibeen-el-Kanater, near which are the ruins of Tel-el-Yahoodeh, or "The Mound of the Jews." After passing Shibeen-el-Kanater, at a distance of 11½ miles, comes Kalioob, and ten miles further on is Cairo.—*The Times.*

ARABI PASHA.

Truth has the following "Anecdotal Photograph": —Sayed Achmed Arabi, or El Ourabi, commonly known as Arabi Pasha, is an Arab of humble origin. Recently, he has claimed to be a direct descendant of Mahomed, but it is more than doubtful whether he has any real title to this distinction. Before he attained his present position, he always made a boast of being a fellah, "a son of the black earth of the Nile," as his friend, Mr. Wilfred Blunt, enthusiastically calls him, and certainly in appearance he is a type of the fellaheen class. He is a tall, broad-shouldered, heavy, unintellectual-looking man, with coarse features, a dull olive complexion, and a rather forbidding expression. His manners, however, are not unpolished, and though his glance is furtive and he never looks one in the face, he converses with apparent frankness in a quiet, deliberate tone.

Arabi entered the Egyptian army when he was but a mere boy. He is now nearly fifty years of age, but until recent events, he has never had an apportunity of proving his courage in the field. His military career has been distinguished only by reason of the restless spirit of insubordination which has prompted him to engage in perpetual intrigues. It may be conceded that many abuses exist in the Egyptian military system calculated to vex the soul of an ambitious and patriotic officer, and it is quite possible that Arabi's tortuous actions may have originated from an honest desire for legitimate reform. Be this as it may, he soon attracted the notice of the wily ex-Khedive Ismail who first promoted him from the ranks, but who subsequently cashiered him. According to some accounts, he suffered the indignity of the bastinado on this occasion, but in 1873 he was reinstated in his rank, and when Khedive Tewfik came to the throne, he made Arabi—whose name was then unknown to the public—a Colonel, and gave him command of a regiment.

There is no doubt that ever since his disgrace, Arabi has been animated by a thirst for vengeance. It is said that during his enforced idleness he devoted himself to scientific studies, but, as a fact, his education is confined to a bare knowledge of reading and writing, and he can speak no language but his native Arabic. He contrived, however, to gain among his ignorant brother officers a reputation for learning and piety which, added to his alleged martyrdom, considerably increased his influence. He soon became leader of a party which formed an important element in Egyptian politics, and in that capacity he was courted and flattered by the contending factions in the Government. But though he had a large number of adherents among his comrades in arms, and was a popular idol with the ignorant soldiery, his real ascendancy dates from the fatal interview with the Khedive on the 9th of September. So little confident was he, however, on that memorable occasion, of having the entire sympathies even of the troops he had brought with him, that he would probably have surrendered his sword if Tewfik had had the courage to follow Sir Auckland Colvin's advice, and demand it. Arabi showed symptoms of weakness, and was manifestly ill at ease and nervous, while the majority of the regiments present appeared quite indifferent to the scene which was passing before their eyes. But the Khedive could not be persuaded to take prompt action, and from that moment Arabi was the most prominent personage in Egypt.

As Minister of War, Arabi showed himself quite equal to his dignified position. He had plenty of self-confidence, and a fair share of impudence and swagger. He developed a native talent for diplomacy, which enabled him to hold his own in spite of his ignorance and defective education. He could be all things to all men, and while secretly plotting to further his own ambitious views, he was profuse in his professions of loyalty to the Sovereign. But up to the present he has given no evidence o[illegible] possessing remarkable abilities, and would probab[illegible] never have become *de facto* ruler of Egypt if va[illegible] circumstances had not combined to favour his [illegible] tensions. Had strong determination and f[illegible] will are his chief characteristics, and the[illegible] rare qualities among Orientals, his success[illegible] attributable to them. At the same time, i[illegible] denied that he has proved himself a ski[illegible] He has neglected no opportunity of f[illegible] satisfaction in the army, and aro[illegible] passions of the mob. That he wa[illegible] sible for the massacre which took[illegible] dria in June last cannot reasona[illegible] is, in truth, *pace* Sir Willi[illegible] Blunt—"my friends Gregory[illegible] feelingly calls them—an [illegible] who, having possibly st[illegible] has long since yielded [illegible] ambition.

He is, happily, "ho[illegible] it now remains to be seen[illegible] of himself. His policy of [illegible] may be good generalship, but it [illegible] He has yet to win his spurs, and [illegible] he is worthy of the confidence [illegible] his misguided followers.

MR. STREE[illegible]
NEW BOND ST., L[illegible]
AND
COLOMBO, [illegible]
DIAMOND [illegible] ME[illegible]
IMPORTE[illegible]

DIAMONDS,
SAPPHIRES,
CAT'S-EYES,
OPALS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
PEARLS.

FIN[illegible]

GERMANY AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

THE *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on August 24:—

The French Press has given publicity to several articles, in consequence of which the German official Press thinks it its duty to state once more that Prince Bismarck is in no way displeased at the turn which affairs in Egypt have taken. On the contrary, the German Chancellor is said to be quite satisfied with the success of the Conference, by which a general war has been avoided and the struggle has been localized. The statement of Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons about the friendly relations between the English, Berlin, and Vienna Cabinets is regarded as the best proof that Prince Bismarck has made the best use of his influence without violating the request due to the other Powers. The assertions of the French Press, that the only aim of the German policy was to protect the Turks and to check the English interests, are declared to be without any foundation whatever. The German Government had never demanded that England should renounce the defence of her interests in Egypt by power of arms, for England had a right to do so. At the same time, however, the German Government was fully convinced that the English Cabinet would keep its word, and would, after the restoration of order and peace in Egypt, invite the other Powers to discuss with England the final settlement of the Egyptain question. The French papers which accuse Germany and Austria of having sacrificed the interests of Europe by their weakness and yielding to England are adjourned not to "throw stones while they are themselves living in a glass house;" for France had certainly not given proofs of great energy and self-confidence in her attitude towards the Egyptian question. France alone had to fear the further development of Egyptian affairs, which was not the case either with Germany or Austria. The latter Powers have, on the contrary, every reason to be satisfied with the present situation and to thank England for having taken the task of restoring order in Egypt into her own hands.

MUSSULMAN FEELING IN ASIA MINOR.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphed from Smyrna August 11, to the *Times*:—The reports given in the European papers with respect to a massacre having taken place here came upon us with a shock. People of a timorous disposition, who had been reading latterly in the signs about them the probability of such an occurrence, saw in the intelligence the shadow of a coming event, while it roused others of a more robust and hopeful spirit to question whether their own confidence was altogether well founded. You will have doubtless learnt that what gave rise to the rumour was the occurrence of a fire which devastated a considerable portion of the Turkish and Jewish quarters of this town. The origin of this fire was, as was afterwards ascertained, purely accidental—the breaking of a petroleum lamp in a Jewish shoe-shop; but such is the unsatisfactory state of feeling between the Turks and the Christian inhabitants that it was at first thought by the Mussulmans that the Christians were making reprisals upon them; while, on the other hand, the Christians imagined the Mussulmans were enacting another tragedy. In consequence of this mutual distrust, but few persons ventured out of their houses to give assistance, and the flames, unchecked, worked very serious damage rendering homeless in their wild career quite 800 Turkish and Jewish families of the poorer class.

That this strained feeling between Mussulmans and Christians in this country continues to exist is a fact; that it will, or possibly can, lead to any dire result is a matter upon which no one can venture to give an opinion. Most old residents can remember to have passed in peace and safety through times of quite as great excitement, and why should it not be the same now? It is certain, however, that the garbled accounts of the doings of the English at Alexandria which appear in the native papers, and the recital of the miraculous performances of Arabi against his enemies which is being made at this season of Ramadan by the mendicant dervishes in the mosques and coffee-houses of the interior towns, are rousing a mischievous spirit. Arabi is here regarded as a religious hero endowed with supernatural attributes and having a divine mission to extirpate encroaching Christians from Moslem soil. In regard to popularity the Sultan is of no account beside the new-blown favourite. All sorts of fables are related of him, the least improbable of which, perhaps, is that he has fast bound the rudders of the British ships by a process of incantation, and that it is a question whether he will elect to make a present of the useless hulks to the Sultan or sink them outside Alexandria harbour. The latest I heard of the "saint" was that a few nights ago he appeared in the hall of the great mosque at Magnesia, in the guise of an angel, and having a green turban round his head, that he there recited the creed of the Faithful three times in a loud voice, and had then flown back to worry and destroy the English in Egypt. These myths are religiously believed, and it is impossible to doubt that they must act as a powerful stimulant to the fanatical instincts of the populace. Here in Smyrna, where the Governmant is able to maintain its authority and where three-fourths of the population is alien, it is considered improbable that any serious demonstration expressive of the spirit which is rife in the country will be made. It may be otherwise, however, in the remote districts of the interior, where the Christian population is a small minority, and where, unhappily, the machinery at the disposal of the Government for the maintenance of order is very inadequate.

IRELAND.

MASSACRE OF A FAMILY.

THE mail brings accounts of a horrible murder of a whole family in County Galway, near Cong. During Thursday night, August 17, a party of men broke into the dwelling of a farmer named John Joyce, and shot six of the inmates. So far as the facts made known can be pieced together it would appear that about 1 o'clock in the morning the house was entered by at least three men. The noise made by their entering alarmed Joyce who sprang out of bed. One of the ruffians struck him a terrific blow with a heavy stick or iron bar felling him to the ground, and then fired a revolver twice, its contents lodging in the unfortunate man's body. The wife does not seem to have had time to get alarmed or to rise, for the appearance of the body when found would indicate that the ruffians had used the bludgeon on her also hitting her across the head, the skull of which was entirely smashed in. Going into the next room [illegible] grandmother was similarly dealt with, as wa[illegible] little girl. In each of three cases death mu[illegible] resulted within a few minutes: in one [illegible] must have been instantaneous. The eld[illegible] then shot in two parts of the body, [illegible] was beaten with ferocious violence[illegible] The elder boy, Michael, survived [illegible] the afternoon. He was conscious[illegible] and died in intense agony. Bot[illegible] that the house had been ente[illegible] the morning by three or four[illegible] two of which were aimed a[illegible] who first came to the hou[illegible] boys said that they co[illegible] parties. They repeate[illegible]

All of the unfort[illegible] same roof at Maan[illegible] place on the co[illegible] close to an estu[illegible] waters, some [illegible] bodies of Lo[illegible] It is believe[illegible] [illegible]

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came up. They heard the shooting, the bludgeoning, and the screeching which followed. Being unarmed, and being three against 10, they made no attempt to interfere, but almost immediately, and before the murderers came out of the house, they left the scene. The men who have been arrested are described by the people of the district as "the biggest devils in the country." They are small farmers, who, the people say, have long been the terror of the neighbourhood. The informations of these witnesses were taken before the resident magistrates in the presence of the accused. The witnesses gave their evidence with the greatest firmness and without hesitation. All of them have known most of the prisoners for many years, and one of the witnesses has known some of them for 35 years. The night was not a moonlight one, but was not dark, and the witnesses state that they are perfectly able to recognise the prisoners and to identify them in the most positive manner. The witnesses are staying in the hotel at Cong under the protection of the police, but if the feeling of the people is to be gathered from what occurred on Tuesday they have as their body-guard the people of the entire district. They were brought in to Cong on Sunday night, and on Monday they proceeded with the resident magistrates and the police to the scene of the murder. They pointed out to them the route taken by the murderers and the rout taken by themselves. They showed the places at which they had seen the men passing, and the police found tracks of footsteps, and of where the pursuing force had lain in ambush; and the marks in the potato-field and up against the ditch, where marks of slipping are visible, corroborated in the most wonderful manner the tale they had previously told, as did also the marks and tracks found on the route which they described as having been followed by the murderers. The feeling displayed by the people was most cordial. They shook hands with the witnesses, said "God bless you," and in the strongest terms expressed their gratitude and rejoicing that this murderous gang, which had so long been the terror of the district, had at last been run to earth.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the Joyce family concluded on Wednesday with an open verdict, the police authorities not considering it desirable to bring before the coroner any evidence implicating any of the prisoners that are in custody.

ANOTHER MURDER OF A FARMER.

A horrible murder was committed at one o'clock on Monday morning (Aug. 21) at Scarleen, near Killarney. The victim was a respectable farmer, named Daniel Leahy. He was an old servant of Lord Kenmare, and discharged the duties of a rent warner. The "Moonlighters" entered the man's house, armed with guns and bayonets. They dragged Leahy from his bed, when his wife threw herself before them, and besought the gang to take her life instead. The captain, it is reported, then called the 15 men by their regimental numbers, ordering No. 10 to do the deed. This command was at once obeyed, and Leahy was badly wounded. The captain then called on No. 10, and this villain next fired, his shot also taking effect. Another of the 15 was called upon to give the *coup de grace*, and his was the last shot fired. Leahy was not killed outright, but lingered for about half an hour, dying, however, before the arrival of the priest. Miss Leahy, leaning over the staircase, called upon them not to slay her father and then the chief miscreant shouted that if she did not return to her room she would lose her own life. Three men-servants who were in the house did not interpose. The gang inquired several times after young Leahy and searched over the house for him: they then departed. Mrs. Leahy ordered one of the servants to go to Daly's house for her son, but he refused. The poor old woman went herself in the darkness. The alarm was then given; but when the police came Leahy was dead, and there was no trace of the murderers. Six persons have been arrested, all farmers' sons, and some of them relatives of Leahy. An inquest was held on Monday, and in the medical evidence it was stated that there were two bayonet wounds, one in the lungs, the other in the liver, besides the bullet wounds. The verdict was one of "Wilful murder" against persons unknown.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE EIRA.

Mr. Leigh Smith and the crew of the Eira were brought to Aberdeen on August 20, on board the Hope, which was sent out under the command of Sir Allen Young to their relief.

The following telegram from Mr. Benjamin Leigh Smith appears in the London papers:—

"Aug. 19, s.s. Hope, at Peterhead.

"The steam whale ship Hope, 500 tons, chartered by the Eira Relief Committee, under the command of Sir Allen Young, C.B., with Lieutenants Swire, R.N., J. Casement, R.N., G. G. Bairnsfather, R.N., and Surgeon J. Price, R.N., has arrived off Peterhead, bringing home Mr. B. Leigh Smith, the officers, and crew of the missing Arctic exploring ship Eira, all of whom the Hope had picked up at Matotchkin Straits, Nova Zembla, on the 3rd of August, they having lost their ship in Franz Josef's Land, and returned in their boats through the ice to the above Straits. The Hope, having fulfilled the [illegible]sion on which she was despatched, will im[illegible] proceed to dismantle at Aberdeen. [illegible] 13, 1881, the Eira steamed north through [illegible] On the 23rd of July she sighted [illegible]nd went towards Cape Ludlow. [illegible] the north. On August [illegible] and then t[illegible] On Aug[illegible] They [illegible] two walru[illegible] seeing any ice, [illegible] Nova Zembla, on Au[illegible] up by the steamship Hop[illegible] The *Times'* Aberdeen corr[illegible] under date August 20:—

"The steamer Hope, despatched [illegible] Sir Allen Young in search of Mr. Leigh [illegible] and crew of the Eira, arrived in Aberdeen to-day with the missing explorer and his men safely on board. Mr. Leigh Smith gives the following interesting narrative of the loss of the Eira, and the experiences of the commander and crew:—"On the 14th of June, 1881, the Eira left Peterhead. The ice reached very far south, and no opening could be found to enable her to get north until the middle of July. Franz Josef's Land was reached on July 23, and the Eira steamed along the coast to within 15 miles of Cape Ludlow. The ice was closely packed to the north, so it was decided to return to Gray Bay and wait till a more favourable opportunity should present itself to proceed. On August 7 the Eira was made fast to the land floe near Bell Island, and a storehouse was erected of materials taken out of the Eira. On August 15 the Eira left Bell Island, and, being unable to pass to the eastward of Barents Hook, she was made fast to the land floe off Cape Flora. The next few days were spent in collecting plants and fossils, which, unfortunately, were lost with the vessel. On August 21 the Eira was heavily nipped by the ice, and about 10 a.m. a leak was discovered. All hands were set to the pumps, and the donkey engine was also started; but it was soon disconnected from the pumps, as the task of saving the ship became hopeless. By means of the steam winch six casks of flour and about 3 cwts. of bread were saved from the main hold. By this time the leak had gained to such an extent that nothing more could be saved from the lower deck, and the engines were again started to pump, but were soon drowned out. All hands were then engaged saving the stores in the after cabin, which consisted chiefly of vegetables. Barely two hours elapsed from the time the leak was discovered till the time the vessel had to be abandoned. All the boats were saved and most of the men saved some clothes and bedding. Hardly had the last man left the ship when the Eira rapidly sank, nothing coming up except a few spars and a young Polar bear in a cask. Some of the sails were cut away and with them and some oars a tent was erected on the ice. A fire was lit and coffee made which, with some bread and part of pudding that had been made for that day's dinner, made a somewhat spare meal for 25 men who had been working [illegible]ly the whole day without any food. Nobody [illegible]bled, as every one knew he would have to [illegible] govern his appetite, as the stock of meal [illegible]ly suffice for three months at the most. [illegible]ng everything was moved to the land [illegible]ut up on Cape Flora. The crew went [illegible]ighter hearts as two bears had been [illegible]ay. It was soon evident that the [illegible] to be spent on Cape Flora; so a [illegible] stones and turf, and covered [illegible]hts all the crew slept in the [illegible] floated out by rain, at [illegible]he night in endeavouring [illegible]he heavy gales of wind. [illegible] walrus were shot and [illegible] food consisted of [illegible] was boiled with [illegible] times a day into [illegible]tins. The cook- [illegible] The fire was [illegible]and rope, [illegible] from the [illegible]mpelled to [illegible]cated by [illegible]ver an [illegible]ties of [illegible]only [illegible]ys.

[illegible]ed the boats to sail about five knots, but soon it increased to a gale, and it was as much as the boats could stand to run before it. A heavy thunderstorm came on, and lasted for some hours, with heavy rain, drenching every one to the skin. But no one thought of wet clothes, as they knew that Nova Zembla must soon be sighted, and within 24 hours of leaving the ice the four boats were safely hauled up on the beach at Matotchkin Straits on the evening of August 2. Next morning, soon after breakfast, a schooner was seen coming out of the Straits, and a boat went off to her. The boat's crew were most heartily welcomed with three ringing cheers long before they got alongside. The schooner turned out to be the Willem Barents, commanded by Captain Hoffman, who, with the officers, showed every possible kindness to the men. On their way to the Barents the boat's crew said the Hope anchored within a mile of the place where the rest of the Eira's crew were still encamped. Previous to that time several shots had been heard by the Eira's party early in the morning, which were afterwards found to have been fired by some Russians from a schooner anchored in the same bay as the Hope. The Russians had seen the hut in which the Eira's crew were housed, and intended to report the matter to the commander of the Hope, but their informant was anticipated by the crew of the Willem Barents. Mr. Leigh Smith states that he intended to go up the Straits, and must of necessity have seen the Hope, having previously observed the staff marking the spot on which Sir Allen Young had left a record for him, situated at the point of the bay in which the Hope was anchored, and which Mr. Smith intended to visit as soon as his men were sufficiently rested. The Willem Barents' crew had been in company with the Hope, and had just sailed ten minutes before seeing the Eira's boat's crew. A boat was sent on shore, and took Mr. Leigh Smith on board the Hope, where he and the remainder of his crew were joyfully welcomed by Sir Allen, who had sent all hands from the Hope to bring the rest of the party with the boats and gear and clothing on board. Every effort was made by the commander of the Hope and the naval officers under him to render the condition of the men as confortable as possible. Sir Allen Young started as soon as possible for England, and reached Aberdeen on the morning of the 20th of August, within a few hours of the anniversary of the day on which the Eira was lost. It is a satisfactory feature of Mr. Smith's successful retreat that he attempted to reach Admiralty Peninsula and Sukoi Nos, on the coast of Nova Zembla, on which the relief expedition had been instructed to leave depôts of provisions. These depôts, with another at Matotchkin Straits, and also the principal one at Karmakula, would have formed a chain of supply along the line of retreat which Mr. Smith intended to follow. Sir Allen Young states that the voyage of the Hope was comparatively uneventful. She reached Karmakula after a somewhat stormy voyage from Honnisvacq on the 19th of July, and left a depôt for the Leigh Smith party in charge of the officer in command of a Russian observing station there. A depôt of provisions was also left at Sukoi Nos. The Hope kept as possible to the shore in order not to miss any party, but, unfortunately, she struck on a sunken reef, on which she remained bumping heavily for 24 hours. By great exertions she was got off. She had sustained damage to the keel and rudder post, but otherwise was perfectly tight. The hope went back to Altglaubigen Bay at the entrance to the Matotchkin Straits, and, having been stripped, the necessary repairs were effected on August 2. On the following day the search was being carried on along the Nova Zembla coasts when the commander and crew of the Eira were found. The Hope sailed for home on the 6th. Favourable weather was experienced till she reached the North Cape, when a south-west gale sprung up and continued to blow until the 14th. The Hope came direct to Aberdeen and entered the harbour at 5 in the morning. Sir Allen Young and Mr. Leigh Smith took up their quarters at the Douglas Hotel. The members of the Eira's crew belonging to Peterhead were sent home by a tug in the afternoon, and the men from Dundee left by train. One man was sent to Aberdeen Infirmary suffering from cancer. Mr. Leigh Smith is in good spirits, and notwithstanding the hardships they have undergone he and his party, with the exception of the man referred to, have enjoyed good health throughout."

"List of crew of steam yacht Eira:—William Lofley, ice master; John Crowther, mate; George R. Byers, second mate; Thomas Fenton, first harpooner; Charles Marshall, harpooner; Andrew Valentine, harpooner; John Harvey, boatswain; William Masson, cook; John Johnstone, carpenter; William Robertson, first engineer; George Pert, second engineer; James Thompson, fireman and blacksmith; William Laing, fireman; Robert Crooks, boatsteerer; John Gill, steward; James M'Millan, boatsteerer: Adam Gray, boatsteerer; George Alexander, line manager; David Milne, line manager; John Allan, A.B.; David Walker, A.B.; Alexander Robertson, A.B.; and Thomas Clark, O.S."

DEATH OF ONE OF THE EIRA CREW.

Thomas Fenton, who acted as second mate of the Eira in the recent Arctic exploring expedition under Mr. Leigh Smith, died yesterday at the Aberdeen Infirmary. He had been suffering from cancer in the lips throughout the voyage.

CETYWAYO IN ENG[illegible]D.

AT WINDSO[illegible]

[illegible] his at- [illegible] Colonial [illegible] Shep- [illegible] visiting [illegible] Sea- [illegible] ation, [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] visited [illegible] proceeded to the [illegible] Castle, inspecting the [illegible] Hall, the Waterloo Chamber, [illegible] and the private apartments. The [illegible] visit was rather unfortunate, as repairs [illegible] in progress. On leaving the [illegible] party re-entered the carriages, and, preceded by a Royal outrider as a guide, drove to the [illegible] and the Royal farm, each of which the [illegible] inspected with evident interest. They next [illegible] Virginia Water. After lunch the party [illegible] taken for a drive in Windsor Park, and passing Cumberland Lodge, the residence of Prince and Princess Christian, returned by way of the Long Walk to Windsor.

AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

On Wednesday afternoon Cetywayo and his suite paid a visit to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. The King was accompanied by his cousin Negongcewana, the chiefs Unkosama and Ungobazana, Mr. Fynney, and the native interpreter. The first feat of mechanical skill witnessed by the Zulu King, was the manipulation of a coil intended for a gun of heavy calibre. The King watched the operation stolidly enough, but his chiefs gave vent to frequent exclamations of astonishment and wonder. Next they were conducted to the gun factory. An expression of wonderment crept over the features of the King, while the chieftains held up their hands in simple amazement as they beheld a pair of huge forceps draw forth from the furnace a fiery mass of metal which was rapidly elongated by the powerful machinery brought to bear upon it. In another shed the visitors saw a monster steam hammer at work, capable of delivering a stroke with an energy of 1,000 tons. The King was afterwards present at the firing of some guns, and witnessed some experiments with gun-cotton. On leaving the Arsenal Cetywayo, previously to stepping on board the steamer, thus addressed General Gage through the interpreter:—"I cannot express the pleasure I have derived from the visit I have paid to this great workshop of the Queen, my mother. I have seen the wonders of the English nation. I have witnessed where England gets her power from, and the might of the works conducted here. You are, indeed, a wonderful people, and what I have seen has filled me with astonishment. I must express my thanks to you, General, for so kindly showing me everything, and conducting me over works in which I am deeply interested." General Gage briefly replied. Cetywayo then spoke again,—"I may say that I have almost ceased to be astonished. I feel that I have grown up, so to speak, in a day; that from an intellectual childhood I have suddenly sprung to manhood. I have a great deal to report to my nation when I return which language, I am afraid, will fail to allow me to express; but I have seen the might of England and the goodness and kindness of the English nation. All, indeed, that I have witnessed in this great country is truly wonderful, and I have been filled with astonishment from the moment that I first touched its shores. When I go back to my own people, I will endeavour to tell them what I have seen, but words, I am afraid, will not describe the wonders of your land." The party then returned to town.

THE ZULU KING INTERVIEWED.

A correspondent of the Press Association on Friday last had an interview with Cetywayo at his house in Melbury-road. He says,—"I asked him if he was gratified with his reception by the public in England since his arrival here. Cetywayo, who up to this point had been sitting with his arms quietly folded across his chest, scarcely moving a muscle, seemed stirred by this question. His face of ebony, before almost emotionless, brightened up with animation, his eyes sparkled, and played, and he gesticulated energetically as he proceeded to explain through the interpreter that the welcome he had received at the hands of the English people was more than he had ever expected. 'The English,' he said, 'I know are just, and they have been good to me. I shall never forget their kindness. They are a great nation and deserve to prosper. Were other nations like them they would also be prosperous.' Questioned as to whether he had [illegible] annoyed at the crowds which had from morning [illegible]ght throng round his residence, the King re[illegible]d that he quite understood the motives that [illegible] the people to come there. He looked upon [illegible] display of friendly feeling towards him[illegible]ook it to be intended as a compliment. I [illegible] then what he thought of London, its [illegible] teeming millions, and its many won[illegible]ly was a characteristic one. 'You [illegible] King, 'a great city, but it is a [illegible]go I heard of it. Across the great [illegible] told me of its size. What they [illegible]ble, but I find they did not ex[illegible] proceeded to say that all he [illegible]n had given him infinite [illegible] of constant wonder, so [illegible]m what he had known [illegible]what were the impres[illegible] [illegible]t to the Houses of [illegible] he was struck by the [illegible]nd its splendid furniture. [illegible]n particular, with its crimson [illegible] ornamentation, and magnificent [illegible] the case Cetywayo not unsuccess[illegible]ealed to the savage instinct which [illegible]s glitter and display. Of Mr. Glad[illegible]n the highest terms of praise. First [illegible]d the Prime Minister as a 'good, kind [illegible]an,' hesitated for a moment, and then added [illegible]ndling warmth and marked emphasis—[illegible]s a grand, kind gentleman; he has been [illegible] me.' Lord Kimberley, he remarked in [illegible]er interrogatories, had been courteous [illegible]st to last, in fact ever since he (Cety[illegible] in his charge,' and he, too, was 'a [illegible]man.' I learnt from the King that [illegible] with the Prime Minister and [illegible]te for the Colonies had been [illegible]isfactory character. When I [illegible] of the visit paid to Her [illegible] at once saw that I had [illegible]most agreeable to the [illegible]ured smile stole over [illegible]ved slightly to and [illegible]y and fervid in his [illegible]ought of England's [illegible]he answer. 'The [illegible]She received me [illegible] She, like myself, was born to rule men. We are alike.' Cetywayo likewise spoke in kindly terms of the Princess Beatrice and her Royal sisters who were present at the interview with the Queen. Seemingly the King is not indifferent to the charms of nature, for he expressed his admiration of the beautiful scenic attractions around Osborne, while he summed up the architectural excellencies of Osborne itself in the one brief sentence—'It is very nice.' There was another outburst of sprightly conversation when I questioned him as to the recent visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough-house. Without hesitation he stated that he thought the Princess was 'a most charming lady—every inch a princess.' With equal frankness he described the Prince as an extremely amiable gentleman, whose kind reception had afforded him the utmost gratification, and he exclaimed with considerable warmth, 'Yes, he is indeed a nobleman.' Questioned as to the truth of a statement often made—viz., that he had always entertained a strong liking for the English. To this he at once gave the following emphatic reply:—'I ever did like the English. They were the friends of my ancestors and myself, and the war I regard as a calamity which I never thought would have been brought about. It was not I who sought it.'"

MR. GRAY'S IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Gray's imprisonment for contempt of court is still the subject of much discussion. A subscription has been started to pay the fine inflicted and the Dublin Corporation and other bodies have held meetings and passed resolutions of sympathy with the prisoner. The Dublin Corporation also urged that proceedings for contempt should be regulated by statute, and that it is contrary to all principles of public liberty that unlimited powers of fine and imprisonment and the imposition of excessive bail should continue to exist, that the exclusion of certain citizens from juries recently empanelled caused a feeling of uneasiness and dissatisfaction, and that a searching public inquiry should be instituted.

Mr. Sexton has written to the Irish Government to demand an inquiry into the conduct of the jury, the charges against which gave rise to the imprisonment of Mr. Gray. Mr. Sexton enclosed affidavits upon the subject. Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, has written to Mr. Sexton stating that his Excellency has no intention of holding any public inquiry. His lordship has not yet been able to peruse the affidavits forwarded by Mr. Sexton respecting the conduct of the jury, but he will examine into the statements contained in them, with the view of satisfying himself whether there are any sufficient grounds for interfering with the due course of the law in the case.

The *Freeman's Journal* gives a list of the liquors ordered at the hotel and consumed by the jury the night before finding their verdict. They had eight pints of ale or stout, one bottle of sherry, three bottles of claret, six glasses of gin, one half glass of brandy, and thirty-five and a half glasses of whisky. Four of the twelve jurymen were abstainers. Champagne was divided between two, and others took no whisky. This is put forward to show that some of the jury at least had too much. The *Freman's Journal* says Lord Spencer will thus have to investigate the capacity of the jurors for holding their liquor. It also states that in the hotel the jury mixed with the outside public and that many verdicts have previously been quashed on this account alone.

Edward C. Hamilton, Half-pay, Bengal Staff Corps, writes to *The Times*:—Being one of the jurors in the case of the "Crown *versus* Hynes," I think it right to lay before you what actually did occur at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, on Friday evening, the 11th inst. On the Court rising, at half-past 5, the presiding Judge directed the Sub-Sheriff to take charge of us for the night, and suggested that we should be taken to the Gresham Hotel. We were all much surprised when the Sub-Sheriff told us we must choose between the European and Imperial Hotels. Knowing that these were chiefly patronised by the Land League and Nationalist party, we all remonstrated, requesting to be taken to the Gresham or Shelbourne Hotels, some jurors stating they would prefer to pass the night at the room at the Court-house. The Sub-Sheriff, however, ended the matter by informing us we had no choice, and that as we refused to go to the European he would have us at once removed to the Imperial. On arriving at the hotel we were taken up to a passage at the top of the house, which we were informed had been reserved entirely for our use. We were then immediately taken down to a room where dinner had been prepared for us. After dinner some of the jurors asked permission to smoke. I, and some others asked if it was allowable that smokers might go together to a separate room, as the evening was very close. No objection was raised to this, and the smokers were taken, under charge of Sub-Sheriff, bailiffs, and police, to the billiard room of the hotel. There they remained with the Sub-Sheriff or his son till they went to bed, shortly before 12 o'clock. This, I have since been informed, was irregular, but at the time none of us were aware that it was so. I can only say that as the Sub-Sheriff took us to the hotel against our will, he could as easily, with the strong guard of bailiffs and police he had at his disposal, have prevented us from separating as we did. On inquiry from the proprietor of the hotel, I am informed that the whole charge now made against the jury is that one of their number, a Mr. Reis, appeared to be under the influence of liquor when he went to bed. This the foreman of the jury, Mr. Barrett, of Kingstown, and the other gentlemen of the jury who were with him, distinctly and most positively assert to be untrue. Major Wynne, one of the gentlemen who was admitted into the billiard-room with them, also informs me that none of the gentlemen there were under the influence of liquor when he was there. The Sub-Sheriff and his son were there; if strangers were admitted to the billiard-room, it was their business to have had the jurors removed who were under their charge, or to have arranged with the the proprietor of the hotel that they should have had the room to themselves. Now, as to Mr. W. O'Brien's story. I was awake in room No. 27, nearly opposite his, when the party from the billiard-room came upstairs. I heard Mr. Reis speaking and calling out loudly, as is his custom. I heard some one (Mr. Reis) knock over a bath and put it up again noisily. I heard some one for a few minutes go from room to room knocking at the doors. But I heard no singing, nor did I hear anything to lead me to imagine that drunken people were stumbling about in the passage. The Sub-Sheriff had informed us that the passage was reserved entirely to ourselves. We had not all selected our rooms before dinner, and I was not astonished at those last upstairs had some difficulty in finding a spare bed, particularly as it appears one of the rooms had been reserved for the use of the editor or ex-editor of the *United Ireland*, while some of us were doubled up two in a room. The Attorney-General has promised that a full inquiry is to be made into all the circumstances of the case. This the jurors one and all are anxious should be made at once. I am certain that whatever may appear to be against them in the affidavits of the billiard marker, night porter, and waiter of the Imperial Hotel, not to mention Mr. W. O'Brien, will assume a very different light when these gentlemen are themselves subject to cross-examination.

CONCLUSION OF THE FENAYROU TRIAL.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on August 14:—

The Court of Versailles was again crammed to suffocation yesterday with an eager crowd, assembled to hear the result of the Fenayrou trial, which had already lasted three days. The proceedings opened with the address of Maitre Danet on behalf of Marin Fenayrou's brother and accomplice, Lucien. Lucien, the counsel argued, had committed no crime; he had simply allowed the murder to be perpetrated without interfering. His passive attitude was to be attributed partly to the sinister influence which Marin exercised over him, partly to the extreme weakness of his character.

After this address replies were expected from the Procureur de la République, and from Maitre Bouchot, on behalf of the Aubert family, but they remained silent.

The President then pronounced the solemn words *Les debats sont termines*, and proceeded to read out the questions, to which the jury would have to return answers. These five in number, ran as follows:

1. Is Marin Fenayrou guilty of voluntary homicide on the person of Louis Aubert?
2. Has this homicide been committed with premeditation?
3. Has this homicide been committed with Gabrielli Fenayrou, and is she guilty of voluntary homicide on the person of Louis Aubert?
4. Has this homicide been committed with premeditation and conspiracy?
5. Is Lucien Fenayrou guilty of having assisted in a voluntary homicide on the person of Louis Aubert?

The jury retired to consider their verdict.

The prisoners were now removed from the hall, the sitting being suspended. Conducted by the gendarmes to one of the antechambers, they maintained different attitudes. Marin Fenayrou moved not a muscle, but his wife and brother wept. "I think, my poor Marin, that we are lost," exclaimed Gabrielle. "Yes, things are not looking well," he replied. "Our counsel have done their duty by us, but I am not as confident as I was yesterday." Moving away from the gendarmes, the couple then conversed hand-in-hand in an undertone. Lucien meanwhile held aloof, and never spoke a word to his brother and sister-in-law. He felt sure that he would be acquitted.

After consulting together for three-quarters of an hour the jury returned with affirmative answers to all of the five questions. They pronounced the three prisoners all guilty, but admitted extenuating circumstances in favour of Gabrielle and Lucien Fenayron. The prisoners were then brought in, and the verdict was read out to them. Marin and Gabrielle Fenayrou displayed no emotion, but Lucien shed tears. As for Madame Gibon, Gabrielle's mother, the fainted away. Asked whether they had anything to say, she husband and wife remained silent, but Lucien begged for the indulgence of the Court.

The Court then retired to consult, and when it returned judgment was pronounced as follows: "The Court condemns Marin Fenayrou to the penalty of death, the woman Fenayrou to hard labour for life, and Lucien Fenayrou to seven years' hard labour. . . . The Court also condemns the époux Fenayrou to 3,000f. damages to the Aubert family."

The Fenayrous were then conducted to an apartment under the hall, and while descending the staircase, Marin, reading the words written in chalk on the wall, "The parricide Lantz was condemned here," cynically remarked, with a shrug to the gendarmes, "A man the less, what is that." While a "bouillon" was being served to Marin his counsel, Maitre Demange, paid him a visit. He was coolly lighting a cigarette. Maitre Demange informed him that he was going to appeal to the Court of Cassation, but he calmly answered that it did not signify, as his wife's life was safe. As for himself a man the less did not matter, and he attacked his "bouillon" with a good appetite. Grabrielle Fenayrou, who had exhibited no emotion in court, soon became greatly excited, declaring that it was iniquitous that her husband should have been sentenced to death, while she, the chief criminal, was only condemned to hard labour. As for Lucien, again sobbing, he bewailed his ill-luck. The murderers were not removed from Versailles till midnight, when they were transferred to the St. Pierre prison. The mob was so excited that apprehensions had been entertained that they might be lynched.

It seems that the woman Fenayrou is indulging in speculations founded on the assumption—a very likely one, I may observe—that her husband will be "*gracie*" and sent to New Caledonia. She is reported to have said, "He will of course behave well in the penal settlement, and in a year's time he will receive permission to have his wife, children, and mother-in-law (*sic*) with him." Gabrielle Fenayrou thinks that they may all live happily in New Caledonia. A good time in that island is the day dream of all the murderous ruffians in France, some of whom, reckoning on M. Jules Grévy's notorious objection to signing death warrants, have actually been known to make away with their fellow-creatures in order that they might be rewarded with a trip to the South Seas, having the certainty of meeting "troops of friends" on arriving at their destination. Conviction for murder now simply means in very instances a quiet move, after some brief interval, from the northern to the southern hemisphere. There is, therefore, nothing particularly startling in the woman's plans for the future.

"WAR IN INDIA."

A friend anxious for our welfare has forwarded us a copy of the *War Cry* of August 10. In the wrapper is enclosed a yellow paper somewhat resembling a cheque, with the words "Salvation Army: War in India: I promise to give the sum of L. —— s. —— d ——for the above purpose, Name——Address——." The document is ornamented with the portrait of a Bengal tiger gripped by the scruff of the neck, the grupper being a man with a dhotie bearing aloft a standard with a strange device. There is a palm and a sort of imitation of the Star of India, with the legend *Khun aur ac.* The *War Cry* gives a portrait-group of the Indian Detachment. The paper is such racy reading that its circulation of 300,000 at a half-penny a copy is not to be wondered at. There are two not very lively things in its columns, a letter of approval from Mrs. Josephine Butler and a speech by Earl Cairns—the Elisha upon whom the mantle of the Conservative Elijah, Lord Beaconsfield, has fallen. But the paragraphs giving the experiences of the Captains all over the country are better than anything that could be produced in the way of "copy" by the crack correspondents of merely secular papers. We give a few taken as the scissors fall:—

WIDNES.

ANOTHER "SKELETON ARMY" SEEKING SALVATION.

Glory be to God! the work is going on here in a most wonderful manner. The Captain of the "Skeleton Army," among several others, has fallen into the fountain. Hallelujah! He used to wear an "S" on one side of his collar, and a "D" on the other, calling himself a "Salvation Devil." He has annoyed the meetings here a long while, holding his opposition meetings alongside of our open-air stands, but on Sunday and Monday he was testifying to the power of Christ to forgive sins. In a fortnight nearly fifty men of his stamp have been washed in the Saviour's blood. Hallelujah!

Sunday was a high day. We marched our Soldiers and converts right through the devil's territory. In the morning a young man came and got saved. He has got a clarionet, which since then he is playing for Jesus. Somebody sent us a cornet. Hallelujah! On Sunday we marched our band, consisting of cornets, two tambourines, clarionet, two triangles, two flutes, banjo and melodeon. The whole town was moved; streets lined, Hall full.

On Sunday again, six precious souls were won for Jesus, some of the very roughest type. We have no Barracks for week-night services, yet souls have been saved nearly every night. We have had thirty for the week. Hallelujah!

Capt. William Elmes.

BRIDGWATER.

HOW THEY MARCH FORWARD, BACKWARD.

This little Station is all alive, in spite of the hard pounding we got from the Captain's "Hallelujah" wife for not reporting the work oftner or at greater length in the *War Cry*.

It having been announced that Capt. Bullard and his colleague (Lieut. Norman), who are proceeding to India, would pay a short visit for the purpose of bidding farewell to their comrades before leaving old England, Capt. Thorley, accompanied by a good company of Soldiers, headed by the brass band, met us at the station, and if Bridgwater had regard the Charter it lost some years ago, and a new Parliamentary candidate had come to the town to contest the borough, he could not have been received with greater honours, for all along the line of route there were demonstrations of joy which were terminated only by Capt. Bullard calmly waiting until a strong muster of Little Soldiers had released him, after giving them a short address and bestowing the salutations of affection these little Bridgwater warriors demanded.

Major Davey arrived by a late train on Saturday night, and everybody seemed up to the mark next morning, at what was called a

SUN-RISE KNEE-DRILL,

which was a time of manifest power and blessing. We need not stay to describe the morning musters and marches beyond saying that they were soul-stirring and enthusiastic throughout. The Town Hall had been secured for the afternoon and evening meetings, the latter of which was packed, and led by the Major, and addressed by Capt. Bullard, Lieut. Norman, Little Stanley, and myself. We only got five souls; but, if the blessing of Salvation and the warnings of condemnation were not brought home on the spot, we have faith to believe that the bread cast upon the waters will return after many days.

FIELD MANŒUVRES.

On Monday afternoon we "demonstrated" in a hay-field in Salmon Parade. The weather being intensely hot, we did not get a large muster; but our own soldiers were there in plenty, and stood under the rays of a scorching sun for upwards of an hour while short speeches and testimonies were being fired off all round.

When the firing had ceased, the Major ordered the brass band and rank and file to fall in, and then put them through field exercises. They were shown how to act in the presence of large street crowds both in times of war or peace; and, after plenty of marching and countermarching which was done to the strains of the band, a still greater novelty awaited us, which, to say the least, was most effective, if not charming.

EACH SOLDIER MADE HIS OR HER OWN MELODY, on the march, the big and side-drums coming in to make up the harmony. It was one of the best substitutes for a drum-and-fife band we ever heard. The forces were then led out of the field and marched through the town with much tact and ingenuity.

CLEANING THE GRATES AND FINDING JESUS.

Bradford II. (Capt. George Daniel).—We had a good day here on Sunday, three souls in the fountain, then we finished up with a short Exprience Meeting. One woman said he found Jesus precious when she was scrubbing floors and when she had the black-lead brushes in her hands. A little boy said although he was blind he could see Jesus. A brother said that he came for three weeks nibbling and nibbling and at last he swallowed the hook. Another one said that he was rather backward to speak because his little boy was there, and he was afraid that he would call out "Dada," although he was not ashamed, for since he had given God his heart he could turn his wife and child out respectable. To God be all the glory. We mean to fight till we die.

DOG-FIGHTING, COCK-FIGHTING AND FIGHTING THE DEVIL.

Nottingham III. (Capt. Reece).—Lieut. R. Porteus writes:—"We have a lot of real 'Blood-and-Fire' boys here. On Saturday night we had a good time in the open air, when a lot of our Soldiers fired some red-hot shots into the devil's camp. Inside the Barracks at our Free-and-Easy a host of men spoke, who had been the worst in that part of the town. One said, 'Friends, I have been a queer one. I have done all sorts of mischief dog-fighting, cock-fighting, drinking and man-fighting, and the result has been to get locked up; but, bless God He has been kind to me, and I am saved. Ye can ask Polly.' His wife then got up and thanked God for the mange. He had wrought in his and her heart. She said, 'Five weeks ago my husband came home half-drunk. I was going upstairs to bed, when he said, "I am goin to The Salvation Army, Will you go with me?" and I at once consented to go with him; so I pulled his boots on for him, and he came away as he was. We came to the Barracks, and he got saved among several others.' Hallelujah! We mean victory."

A LOOK THROUGH THE PRISON BARS.

Belfast II. (Captain Miles Ashburton).—We had a proper go in on Saturday night. One brother, who had been a jail-bird, got up and said, "I thank the blessed Lord because I am saved. I've bought poison different times to poison myself. On one occasion I bought four pennyworth and took it to bed so that nobody would know anything about it, but the blessed Lord hindered me taking it. Another time when I was in prison, looking between the bars, some pointing down and some up, I was that low I intended putting my neck between them to put an end to myself, but the Lord would not give me power to do it. I often wished the earth would open and swallow me up." This Soldier now praises God outside and in, because he is saved.

There is a fine "roll" in the following verses:—

Keep the Gospel chariot rolling,
Rolling for the Master's will;
Rolling quick with full Salvation,
Keep the wheels from standing still.

CHORUS.

Keep it rolling—keep it rolling,
Rolling on with flags unfurled;
Keep it rolling—keep it rolling,
Roll Salvation through the world.
Keep it rolling on by labour,
Rolling on to sow the seed;
Rolling on to reap the harvest,
Rolling on with railway speed.

The following advertisement has the picture of an eagle in the corner.:—

CAPTURE OF THE "EAGLE."

Soldiers and Friends are requested to rally in Finsbury Square at 5 to 5-30 o'clock next Saturday Morning, the 12th of August, to

MARCH IN AND TAKE POSSESSION

of the "Eagle" and Grecian Premises. Hallelujah!

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
Caution.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Paris *Figaro* gives publicity to the strange tale that Napoleon I. was within an ace of becoming a theatrical manager when fortune first dawned on him. Briefly told, the story is as follows:—A few days after the 9th Thermidor, four young men, who had not only given proofs of their sans-culottism, but were literally without a penny to put in the pocket of any garment, were strolling with very long faces in the Palais Royal Garden; three of them were destined to become illustrious, for they were called Louis David, Talma, and Bonaparte, the latter being at the moment a half-pay General of brigade, to which rank he had only recently been promoted. It was not political events that made them so gloomy, but sheer hunger, for their clubbed capital only amounted to fifteen sous, and they ran the risk of going without a dinner when an idea suddenly struck Talma. In those days the little theatre of the Palais Royal was managed by Mdlle. Montansier; indeed, she it was who first rendered it popular, and her name will be always associated with the house. Bonaparte seems to have been already a favourite with the lady, and Talma suggested that he should borrow a few crown pieces from her. The idea was not quite to the liking of the future Emperor, but when he found that both Talma and David were already in her debt he consented, and soon rejoined his friends with three six-franc pieces at his disposal, a sum which seemed so meagre that Talma proposed risking two-thirds of it in one of the neighbouring gambling houses; if he won, they would dine like princes, and if he lost, why they could still find something to eat with the six francs left them. His companions assented, and off he went to the board of green cloth, his three hungry comrades waiting his return with anxiety, until he appeared radiant with eight crowns instead of two, and a "spread" of delicate quality, washed down with choice Burgundy champagne, &c., accordingly followed at Fevrier's, a restaurant famous at that epoch, the precursor of the Freres Provenceaux, so dear in every sense to English visitors in later times. The dinner was a silent one, Bonaparte, as usual, never opening his mouth except to eat and drink, until David began chaffing him about his rumoured marriage with the Vicomtesse Beauharnais, a match which the painter considered a very foolish one for a penniless officer on the retired list, and who was on such extremely bad terms with Barras that he had little or no prospect of obtaining a command. Instead of the widow Josephine, with her two almost grown-up children Eugene and Hortense, David said he could find a woman "with money" who would be only too glad to accept the young General's hand. Bonaparte guessed at once that it was Mdlle. Montansier he alluded to, and, after a few moment's reflection, told his friend to sound her on the subject, a commission David promised to execute that very evening. He had hardly spoken the word when the waiter entered to announce that one of Barras's aides-de-camp was below, bearer of a sealed letter to Bonaparte. The officer was introduced, Bonaparte read the missive, and announced to his astonished comrades that he had received command of a brigade, and was ordered to leave for Genoa next day. "So, my dear David," he added, "my star has risen once more; you may give up the Montansier scheme, and I commission Talma to pay her my little debt. Whether true or not, the story is *ben trovato*. Its authenticity depends on the word of M. Paul Siraudin, well known as the former proprietor of the fashionable confiserie in the Rue de la Paix, and also as a witty vaudevillist, who says he had it from the lips of the fourth member of the hungry, penniless group, a relative of his own. Napoleon theatrical manager! O ye gods and little fishes! To think what might have been!—*Evening News*.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 25.)

Admiralty, 22nd August, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council, Staff Capt. J. W. H. Harvey has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council the following Comdrs. have been placed on the Retired List of their rank:—The Hon. F. G. Crofton and C. M. Dundas.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Aug. 25.)

War Office Pall Mall, 25th August,

Staff.—To be Brig.-Gen.—Major-Genl. H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., vice Major-Gen. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Col. R. W. Hinxman (Comdg. 20th Regtal. Dist.) to be Asst.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. W. F. Butler, C.B.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Webber, R.E., to be an Asst.-Adj. and Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-quarters with the Expedry. Force in Egypt.

Reserve Depot.—Col. C. E. Grogan, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. to Command.

India Office, 25th August.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the S. C. and Indian Military Services made by the Govts. in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major G. G. Young, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. F. Lance, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Griffiths, Majors E. C. Garstin, A. Pullan, C. Case, L. Wavell, R. B. Graham, and J. FitzGerald.

To be Majors.—Capt. A. F. Lambe, and Capt. and Bt. Major W. V. Ellis.

Bengal Army.

Cavalry.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Major and Bt. Col. C. Martin, C.B.

To be Major.—Capt. and Bt. Major R. G. Birch, late 1st European L. C.

Infantry.—To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. W. E. D. Broughton.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Majors C. C. Sargeaunt, and H. T. Harris, E. J. Watson, T. Higginson, and T. H. Stoton.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major M. J. J. Mignon.

Brevet.

Alteration of Rank.—The promotion of Lieut.-Col. C. Martin, C.B., Bl. Cav., to the rank of Col. by Bt., to be antedated to the 1st Oct. 1881.

AN ANXIOUS TIME IN THE CANAL.

An "occasional correspondent" writes to the *Pioneer*:—

The last voyage through the Suez Canal, before it was closed for Sir Garnet Wolseley's operations, was made by the P. and O. mail steamer Cathay, preceded by the s. s. Thames of the same company. Of course many narratives of the ordinary P. and O. steamer existences have been published from time to time, yet none, probably, with the stirring incidents and anxieties through which the gallant voyageurs by the last mail underwent.

The passengers in the Thames hailed from Australia and India, and the voyage was uneventful, until we neared Gibraltar, when rumours spread about of ferocious Mahomedans, reading their Koran in the forecastle, who had been heard discussing Arabi and the war, and talking in an unaccountable way of the Feringhees. Next morning the stories have grown, and we hear of mutineers from the steamship Carthage as passengers with us. The anxiety increases, and so do the wonderful things overheard, people begin to look blank and place their revolvers handy; ladies commence borrowing knives and pistols; gentlemen think that a band-box or two placed against their doors at night not unadvisable. Consultations are held, and then it is ascertained for a fact that, besides our taking the chances of having our throats cut by the Egyptians in the Suez Canal, we have the extra anxiety of no less than 190 Mahomedan lascars, 100 of whom had refused to do duty, as the s. s. Carthage, "which was to be employed as a hospital ship in the war against their co-religionists," this was too much for the nerves of the corn stalks and Indians; so a letter was written to the Captain requesting him to have the Carthage crew removed at Malta, a committee was chosen, and the Captain interviewed. He informed us that the agent at Malta was the individual who could manage the business, and suggested we should go to him on arrival. This we accordingly did, after giving our reasons on paper. Little need be said now of the manner the deputation was treated, both sides lost their temper and ragained it on the submission of the agent, who gave a written authority for the removal of the Carthage's crew on arrival at Port Said. This was all that we contended for. We considered that we might be equal to repulsing the Canal Arabs, but could not guard against such a large number of men on board, who might be in collusion with the Arabs for the looting of the £300,000 in specie which we had on board. Nothing would have been easier than for a few men to make a rush at the wheel, and by one turn send the ship's nose into the sandy bank of the Canal, and help the Bedouins to swarm up the sides. No one can blame us for taking precautions, as the incentive was great (£300,000). Such a sum divided among them would have brought them to the height of the Mahomedan's ambition, that is, to become a Hadjee by visiting Mecca; the return to India eventually would have been easy, as they could not be recognized if the deed had been properly executed.

Eventually Port Said was reached, where alarming rumours of entrenched camps, and Bedouins, and budmashes were flying about; the ladies had had their nerves already tried; now they gave themselves up to all kinds of fancies. This was enhanced by the examination of arms and ammuntions, talk of barricades, and the best method of defending the ship, torpedoes, field guns, filling up the Canal battles, skirmishes, &c. I must say the conversation was sufficient to make even a brave man anxious. The Carthage crew were removed, and then it was suggested that we should muster our fighting strength. On going round from men to men it was ascertained that of 20 passengers asked if they knew how to handle a snider, only four admitted that they knew one end of the rifle from the other, the remaining 16 had never seen one. This was a bad beginning. Of course the Indian portion of the passengers were all more or less able to handle the weapons, but the Australians were deficient in the art.

After a quiet night at Port Said, we boldly entered on our fate, keeping a sharp look out. Unfortunately we were preceded by a French ship, whose erratic steering was the cause of great delay. All was quiet till about 5 P.M., when the Frenchman stuck hard and fast across the Canal, and enforced our taking up our quarters for the night about seven miles above Ismailia, exactly in a position which the Bedouins might have chosen if one of their own passengers had commanded the ship. This was most disappointing, and placed us in a dangerous position. When the time for dinner approached none of the timid ones could eat. The conversation at the table was, of course, about our bugbear Arabi. Presently a steward ran down, greatly excited, and reported to the Captain that the enemy were on the banks of the Canal above the ship. A stampede was the result. The port-holes were stuffed with human heads, the companion ladder besieged, people talking with bated breath, and looking at the vedette, who had come along the banks to see what was going on. When they first appeared there was only one gentleman on the quarter deck; he was unwell; the troopers saw him and in a polite manner saluted; the salute being returned they went on their way; a comfortable dinner was now out of the question, so a meeting took place, and some one suggested the advisability of having a guard on the sandy bank of the Canal, who might give timely notice to enable the ladies to leave the ship, and take refuge on an Austrian man-of-war, which was anchored some distance astern. This was well received; but when it came to the question of who were to form the party who were to mount guard, the assembly gradually dispersed on one pretence or the other, till only three remained—two civilians and a gallant Colonel—yet all wished the scheme carried out, but by others. Then some young men were induced to man a boat and row down to the Austrian and see where she lay. This was accomplished in a most unseamanlike manner. How we got back safe is a marvel, as hardly two men in the boat knew how to manage the oar. On our return the passengers were allotted certain hours to keep watch on the gangway. Presently a steam launch appeared from the English man-of-war Orion; the officer in charge hailed us, and said we had better keep a smart look out, as the enemy were close to us. This was the last straw on the camel's back. We made sure of being attacked, so came to the conclusion that if Arabi's regulars came, we should offer them pegs and food, and allow them to help themselves to the £300,000, and send the ladies to the Austrian; but if the Bedouins appeared, resistance was advisable. No one would turn in, as we expected to hear a challenge every moment. Calculations made from information of the whereabouts of the enemy showed us that the time for attack would be after midnight, which would just give the vedette time to carry the information to their camp, and allow of infantry marching to the spot. The tension was great, anxious faces were peering into darkness, and wild suggestions made, till all were so bewildered that, if an attack had been made, the defence would have been weak, as there was no discipline or arrangement of any sort. Presently it went from one to another "he has swam ashore." Then it became known that two gentlemen, one a Naval officer and the other a Berar officer, had swam ashore. It appears that they went over board and then mounted the sand bank; there they lay down on the sand and listened for the tramp of the infantry; they found that they themselves were invisible, as their naked bodies were the same colour as the sand, and could not be seen six feet away, so they wandered on and did their best to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. After a lengthened stay they returned, swimming to the side of the ship and climbing up the falls. When on the shore they commenced talking, and were seen against the sky by the look-out, who at once reported that men were on the bank. The officer of the watch gallantly seized a loaded snider to give the enemy a warm reception, when he was told that two of the passengers had gone ashore—just in time, it is possible he might have by accident shot one of them, as he had a very limited idea of the way to handle the weapon.

After this all was quiet for a time. Shortly before daybreak there was another scare. The passengers' watch on the gangway mistook two huge hyaenas for the enemy. There was a difficulty in convincing them that the dark moving objects on shore were not men. As day approached our courage gradually returned, and you heard chaffing and laughter. The ladies, however, looked woebegone from a sleepless night, and the spirits of the gallant watch who had passed such an exciting night were not very high.

Nothing occurred during the first part of the day as we steamed quietly through the Canal, but about 4 p.m. the alarm was given that the enemy were on the right bank. A rush was made to the starboard side, and there we saw three grinning Arabs, sitting down with their muskets, leaning against the wall of a mud hut, and beyond them the tents of the soldiers, who loitered about with their side-arms on. The tents were well arranged, and we calculated that there must have been some 800 men, if each hut had the usual complement of men. They appeared peaceably inclined, and allowed the £300,000 to pass them without an effort. We were thankful to get away and go into dock at Suez. There the Seaforth Highlanders were embarking to attack the Chalouf encampment, which we had just passed.

MADRAS.

Mr. Grant Duff's Tour.—A corresspondent telegraphs to the *Madras Mail* from Courtallum, September 11:—His Excellency the Governor arrived at Courtallum on Sunday, at noon, not evening, as proposed; hence he was not met at the British boundary by a police guard and officials. Mr. Hayne, forest officer, accompanied the Governor from Ariyankaul. The Governor is living with the Travancore Resident. Colonels Hasted and Beatty have arrived to confer with the Governor concerning irrigation. We have had heavy rains, and the waterfall is exceptionally fine from the quantity of water descending.

BELGAUM RACES FOR 1882.

These races will take place at Belgaum on the 5th and 7th October, 1882.

Stewards.—The Regent of Kolhapur, Colonel Strong, Colonel Dunn, Major Trueman, Captain Boyle, W. H. Horsley, Esq., C. W. Gordon, Esq., and Dr. Cooper.

J. Kettle, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

Galloway Flat Race.—Value Rs. 300. Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. For all galloways. Weight for age and inches raised 4st. 7lbs. 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch below 14 hands. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Galloways that have never started allowed 3lbs. Distance—about ¾ mile. Entrance—Rs. 3.

The Belgaum Steeplechase.—Value Rs. 400, Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. A Steeplechase for all horses. Weight for age and class, raised 4st. 7lbs. Winners at any time of hurdle races or steeplechases, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or more, 14lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. additional. Distance about 3 miles. Entrance Rs. 3.

The Consolation Handicap.—Value Rs. 100. For all horses that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 10, for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 3—to go to the winner. Distance—about ¾ mile.

Consolation Pony Handicap.—Value Rs. 50. For all ponies that have started at the meeting. Forced for winners, at Rs. 5 for each race won; optional to losers, at an entrance of Re. 1—to go to the winner. Distance about ¾ mile.

SECOND DAY.

The Kabul Cup.—Value Rs. 200. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur. A flat race for all horses. Weight for age and class, raised 4st. 7lbs. Four horses, the *bona fide* property of different owners to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Winners at any time, once, 5 lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs.; Galloways allowed 7lbs. additional. Distance about 1 mile. EntranceRs. 3.

The Tom Thumb Steeplechase.—Value Rs. 150. Second pony to receive Rs. 10 out of the Stakes. For all ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry:—Walers, 13st; Arabs, 12st. 4lb.; Country-breds, 11st. 10lbs.; 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch below 13-2, but the amount of weight allowed on the score of height shall not in any case exceed 1½ stone. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Ponies that have never started allowed 3lbs. Distance about 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 2.

The Belgaum Derby.—Value Rs. 400. Second to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. A flat race for all horses. Weight for age and class raised 4st. 7lbs. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or more, 14lbs. extra. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. additional. Distance about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 3.

The Kolhapur Cup.—Value Rs. 300. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur. A steeplechase for all horses. The scale of weights, by the express wish of the donor, to be as follows:—Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs.; Arabs 11st. 7lbs. Walers 12st. 7lbs. Four horses, the *bona fide* property of different owners, to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Winners at any time, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14lbs. extra. Distance about 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 3.

The Regent's Plate.—Value Rs. 100. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapur and Rs. 50 added from the fund. A flat race for all ponies 13-2 and under. Four ponies, the *bona fide* property of different owners to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Weight for inches raised 4st. 7lbs.; 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under 13-2. Winners at any time once 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times or oftener, 14 lbs. extra. Distance about ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 2.

CONDITIONS.

The races to be run under the Western India Turf Club Rules of 1882.

The decision of the Stewards will be final.

An owner must have subscribed Rs. 20 to the fund to enable him to enter a horse.

Rs. 10 for each horse schooled over any of the fences on the Course.

Starting in Sky Meetings does not deprive horses or ponies from claiming the 3lbs. allowance.

Ageing and measuring of horses and ponies will take place at the Stand House, Belgaum, at 4 p. m. on the 27th September, 1882.

Entries for all races close on the 22nd September, 1882, and must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries and for the forced subscriptions due by the owners, otherwise such entries will be declined.

Any race not filling, the Stewards have power to make another.

Gentlemen riders—professionals 7lbs. extra.

Colours must be worn.

A fee of 5 per cent. on the gross value of each pari-mutuel and lottery will be payable to the fund.

No person will be allowed to take part in any lottery or pari-mutuel who is not a subscriber.

Any one making an objection must deposit Rs. 50 with the Honorary Secretary, which will be forfeited to the fund should, in the opinion of the Stewards, the objection be considered frivolous.

Course fee for winners shall be Rs. 5 for ponies and Rs. 20 for horses and galloways for each race, including matches and private sweepstakes.

All entrance money to go to the fund.

Should the public money not be sufficient the Stewards have the power to make a proportionate deduction from the added money.

J. KETTLE, Hony. Secretary.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·901
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	77·
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	393
Fall of Rain*	0·05
Total fall during month	9·89
" " " year	67·89

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

THE INSTALLATION AT JEYPORE.

The Maharajah of Jeypore entertained his guests in the palace on the evening of the 7th. After dinner and the usual loyal toast of the Queen-Empress, Colonel Walter rose and said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in rising to propose the health of His Highness the Maharajah, and in wishing him many happy returns of his birthday, of which yesterday was the anniversary. I do not intend to detain you by making a long speech, for I consider that the serious part of my duty in connection with my visit to Jeypore was discharged when I concluded my address at the durbar held yesterday, but I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to again say how pleased I felt at the expression of His Highness' cordial and loyal attachment to the British Government, and of his fixed purpose to rule this important State with justice and uprightness. That rule has, I think, I may say, commenced auspiciously: even the elements have been propitious; and notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the sky in the early part of the evening, nothing has occurred to mar the beautiful effect of the fireworks, or the brightness of the illuminations, which we have witnessed with such pleasure and admiration. Ladies and gentlemen,—I feel sure that you will all join heartily with me in drinking the health of, and wishing long life, happiness and prosperity to, our host,—His Highness the Maharajah Sawai Madho Sing."

The toast was received with great fervour; and, as soon as the applause subsided, the Resident (Major Prideaux) said:—"Colonel Walter, ladies, and gentlemen,—His Highness the Maharajah desires me to return his most cordial thanks for the honour you have done him in drinking his health. It is with feelings of the liveliest gratitude that he reflects upon the confidence that has been placed in him by His Excellency the Viceroy, and he most fully appreciates the kindly words of advice that were given him by the Agent to the Governor-General during the ceremonial of yesterday. The Government of a State like Jeypore, which, from its wealth and extent, must always hold an important position, and which the force of circumstances cannot but render a progressive State, is not an easy task. His Highness is fully conscious of the difficulties that lie before him, but the support and encouragement which he has hitherto received, and which he trusts he will continue to receive from the Government of India, gives him good grounds for hoping that he will be able to surmount them. His Highness has also desired me to take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance which he has received from the members of his Council. During the past two years these gentlemen have worked with zeal and assiduity, and have succeeded in disposing of a large amount of business, much of which was marked by features of peculiar difficulty. His Highness will always remember with feelings of gratification this important era of his life, and it will be his earnest endeavour that, under his administration, there shall be no falling off; but the State of Jeypore, which has borne in the past so distinguished a part, shall also occupy a prominent position in the future annals of India."

After a few minutes spent in admiring the fountains and illuminated gardens, the pleasant investiture proceedings came to an end.

Jeypore, Sept. 10.

Yesterday morning the Maharajah took his seat in the Council for the first time as President. His Highness issued a proclamation warning officials to be of good behaviour for—in spite of the rule hitherto in force in the State against the dismissal of old servants—offences against justice, and any misdemeanours will meet with condign punishment. The remission of several taxes, especially octrol, was announced.

Afterwards large grants of money for charities and temples were made; and an estate yielding three lakhs annually was devoted to the up-keep of the poor-house established in memory of the late Maharajah. The remission of arrears of rent due by the poorer zemindars and cultivators was granted. The outstandings amount to over a crore and half of rupees and extend over several years. A committee of three members of Council and the Revenue Commissioner was appointed to inquire into applications for remission. It is expected that the loss to the State will reach fifty lakhs.

In the evening a grand garden party took place in the palace; the electric light by the Maharajah's gas engineer was very successful.—*Pioneer*.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Mails.	Dates.	Latest hour of posting at the General Post Office.
		Madras time.
For Europe	Every Tuesday	4- 0 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, Sunday	2-30 P.M.
Persian Gulf and Kurrachee	,, Wednesday	3- 0 P.M.
Malabar Coast	,, Thursday	1-30 P.M.
China and Australia	22nd Sept	4- 0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	19th & 29th Sept	4- 0 P.M.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay *via* Aden	13th Oct	4- 0 P.M.
Natal and Cape of Good Hope *via* England	Every Tuesday	4- 0 P.M.

DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

Mails.		General Post Office.
		Madras time.
(b) For Bengal, N. W. P., Malwa and Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	5-30 p.m. 4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m.
(b) For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	1-50 p.m. 12-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, Cutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m. 4-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as far as Broach.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, *i.e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli and Ratnagiri.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	10-30 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
(b) For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other Towns in Southern Maratha Country and for Kanara.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m of previous da
(b) For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jubbulpore, also for Central Provinces and Berar.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	5- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Uran and Panwel.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day

(b).—Letters and papers, too late for these Mails closing at the General Post Office can be posted at the Bori-bunder Railway Station Post Office *without* fee up to 5 Minutes of the departure of Trains.

Direct despatches comprising covers posted overnight for places on the N. E. Line as far as Jubbulpore, and also Central Provinces and Berar, and for Poona and places in S. M. Country and Kanara, are sent to the Bori-bunder and Byculla Railway stations from Branch Post Offices to meet the down N. E. and S. E. morning Mail-trains.

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